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The Pittsburgh Gazette

CONTESTING THE ELECTION.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* reports Judge WILLIAMS as having said he would sooner forfeit his right arm than take a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court as the final result of contesting the election of Judge SHARSWOOD—or something to that effect. Whether or not Judge WILLIAMS has taken that position, we do not know; but we infer from our acquaintance with him—from the nice sense of honor by which he has uniformly been actuated, and which proceeds equally from his nature as from habit—that he would not consent to take the seat apparently awarded to Judge SHARSWOOD by the popular verdict, unless upon fair and careful examination fraudulent votes should be proved in such numbers and with such certainty as to silence all imputations upon the rightfulness of his incumbency. He is not a man to occupy a high judicial position, or any position whatever, under circumstances that would expose them to the reproach of attaining it by the improper use of party machinery or by doubtful appliances of any description. It may be that Judge WILLIAMS's sensitiveness would carry him beyond this point; but we have no authority for making the announcement.

Be this as it may, any over-delicacy on his part ought not to be allowed to operate to the detriment of the public generally or of the Republican party in special. If Judge SHARSWOOD was elected by fraud, it is not conceivable he was even privy thereto; but it is just as inconceivable that he or his political supporters ought to be suffered on that account to profit by shameful corruption. The matter ought to be probed to the bottom, and if illegal votes shall be duly proved to such an extent as to give Judge WILLIAMS the place, let the decree go forth. If, upon reviewing the case as it shall then stand, he should be deterred by his sensitiveness to reproach, even when unfounded, from accepting the position, a fresh appeal would necessarily be made to the people next year. In that case it would be natural for each party to renominate the candidate it put forward this year. A verdict would then be reached which could not be gainsayed.

DURING the late harvest the expectation was generally indulged, in view of the abundant crops, that the prices of agricultural products would largely decline. This expectation has been disappointed, by vast shipments to Europe, which still continue. It has been well known for some weeks past, that certain crops were short in several countries on that continent; but the impression prevailed that the deficiency in one section would be made up by redundancy in another. Such has not proved to be the case.

It is conjectured that the shipment of provisions from the United States has been stimulated by foreign governments, in view of existing political complications, which threaten a general war. A continental conflict in itself would be perilous to some thrones without superadding thereto a scarcity of the means of subsistence.

However this may be, there is no existing probability that the prices of food will sink much below present rates. This conclusion increases the perplexity arising from the stagnation of trade, which is apparent. Experienced business men confidently predicted that full crops, even at lessened values, would necessarily result in large purchases of general merchandise, and, consequently in a profitable fall trade. But with full crops and undiminished prices there is an unexplained paralysis. The complaint is universal that business is slack. This is aggravated by the falling off of values in many articles entering into common use, by which holders have been, and still will be, subjected to loss.

THE telegraphic reports from Italy are decidedly exciting. Popular sentiment is clearly with GARIBALDI. The feelings of the government are manifestly with him, too; but the King and his Ministers are hampered by treaty obligations imposed upon them by France. That these obligations have no moral effect is clear enough; but the present Italian rulers lack the fire and resolution which animated CAVOUR. What they ought to do is to have the national troops at once take possession of Rome, not under the odious treaty, in the interests of the Pope, but under the dictates of national justice, for the welfare of the nation. Such a movement would throw on France an onus she might care to accept. If she should see fit in that event to intervene by force of arms, Prussia and Russia would find the opportunity they have long sought, and which may not be so fairly presented again in a century.

DURING the political canvass of 1862, General Logan did excellent service for the Republican cause by addressing many popular assemblies. The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* publishes the following letter to show what General Grant thought of the matter of those speeches and their usefulness to the nation:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, VICKSBURG, MISS., August 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. John A. Logan:

DEAR SIR: I sent you ten days extension of leave, and will give you as many more as you require. I have read your speeches in Illinois, and feel that you are really doing more good there than you can possibly do while the army of your command is lying idle.

Stay while you feel such good results are being worked by your absence, and I will extend your leave to cover your absence. In the meantime, should any movement of your command be contemplated, I will notify you as early as possible of it. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.

IN view of unquestionable developments it is certainly incumbent on the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives thoroughly to overhaul the terms upon which President JOHNSON and his familiars have traded in offices. Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, one of the Representatives of this county, is a member of that Committee. He has rare courage, tact and abilities. We call upon him to do the country a service in this matter.

THE name of Grant fills the atmosphere from Maine to California, and the people who prayed that he might win while he battered and stormed away at legions of rebels, now turn to him as their leader, to guide our country out of the difficulties left by rebellion.

CHICAGO has not been selected as the place for holding the next Republican National Convention. The choice will not be made until the next National Committee in December. Why not let Pittsburgh have the honor?

HORACE GREELY receives $7,500 per annum salary as editor in chief of the *Tribune*. No other editor in New York receives near as much.

OUR RIVERS.

Parton in a recent sketch wisely remarked that Western rivers appeared to have been dug out by Nature for the purpose of draining the lands, but he assigned to them no other mission. So far as our own streams, the crystal Youghiogheny, the clear Allegheny, the muddy Monongahela and the beautiful Ohio, are concerned, his profound expression appears quite pertinent. All our rivers approach dead failures, at least so far as navigation is concerned, and this fact has been especially noticeable during the past season. Neither one of the rivers has been wide enough or deep enough for months past to float a life boat clear of bars and shoals. Indeed, the sand in their beds has hardly been saturated with the water coursing their channels.

This condition of the rivers has contributed largely to the dull times recently experienced. Vast agricultural and mining wealth is locked up at points above, and cannot find way to market to be converted into money till a rise comes. At Oil City and other petroleum trade points up the Allegheny large quantities of crude oil have accumulated, and the owners patiently and prayerfully await a rain and a rise. With storehouses and tanks filled to their utmost capacity, production must flag for want of transportation. Up the Monongahela the same state of affairs exists. Coal has accumulated in enormous quantities, and the barges and boats must await the swelling of the river before departing to gladden the people below. The season has so far advanced that a well grounded alarm is felt that the customary rise so regularly promised in coal men's almanacs will this year fail to put in an appearance. Should the river much longer remain unnavigable the numerous points below us dependent on this market for their winter's coal may experience a fuel famine, which will entail much distress and suffering, especially on the poorer classes.

Already the citizens of Cincinnati and Louisville take alarm at the prospects. In the former city the black diamonds are rapidly being exhausted, and the stock on hand has suddenly enhanced in value. On the streets coal is sold at twenty-eight and thirty cents per bushel, with indications of further advance. At Lounsville the same panic prevails. Dealers are holding back, disposing in small quantities at forty cents per bushel. On Saturday last a firm in this city received an order to ship by rail, at once, several thousand bushels of coke to a point down the river, which goes to show the great scarcity at that place.

Good Christians should pray for rain to swell our rivers and carry comfort to the people who are apprehensive of undergoing a coal famine in the blighting days of the coming winter, for a much greater calamity could hardly befall them.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Juarez has been elected President of Mexico.

—The Captain General of Cuba suppressed a newspaper for publishing Garibaldian victories in Italy.

—The Conservative Republican Convention of New York city refused to put in nomination candidates for local (or county) offices.

—The Cleveland & Erie railroad has increased its capital stock from five to fifteen million of dollars. It has also leased the Cleveland & Toledo road.

—It was not Hunnicutt, but his son, who was arrested in Richmond on Thursday for tearing up Conservative election tickets in the hands of colored men.

—The Austrian Admiral Tegethoff is still waiting the final decision on the application for the remains of Maximilian. There appears to be no probability of his obtaining the remains.

—General Logan is ill at Carbondale Ill., of inflammation of the lungs. The Ordinance Committee of Congress, of which he is a member, has adjourned until Wednesday next in consequence.

—Here is a sample of numerous sentences in Miss Evans' novel of Macaria: "Perish the microcosm in the limitless macrocosm, and sink the feeble earthly aggregate in the boundless, rushing, choral aggregation."

—A Paris edition of Tennyson's works, in five volumes, is said to be selling at the rate of five thousand copies a month. As the French hardly understand a line of the laureate's poetry, the low price of the edition, ten francs, may have something to do with its large sale.

—The diameter of the earth multiplied by 108 gives the diameter of the sun; the diameter of the sun multiplied by 108 gives the mean distance of the earth from the sun; and the diameter of the moon multiplied by 108 gives the mean distance of the moon from the earth.

—A precocious specimen of Young America got lost at a county fair in New Jersey, and went bawling around, much to the annoyance of some quiet people, who inquired the cause of his grief. He answered, with suppressed sobs: "I want my mammy: that's what's the matter; I told you the darned thing she'd lose me."

—The Indian Council at Medicine Lodge Creek commenced on the 19th. Senator Henderson explained the object of the Council and the desires of the Government. Nothing definite resulted, all the tribes not being represented. Satanta, head chief of the Kiowas and leading man of the Southern Indians, expressed objections to leaving the Plains and being confined to a Reservation. He claims all lands south of the Arkansas river as belonging to the Kiowas and Camanches, and did not want to give any of them away. The next day, however, the Kiowas and Camanches made a treaty with the Commissioners, the provisions being the same as those of the treaty made at Little Rock, Arkansas, two years ago, with the exception that the agricultural reservation is set apart for them on the main branch of the river, near the Washita Mountains, where those can go who choose. They are permitted to hunt on their ancient lands south of the Arkansas river. Satanta protested strongly against going into houses like the whites, but finally signed the treaty. The Arrapahoes were to meet the Commissioners on the 22d, and the Cheyennes on the 23th, in separate council. Satisfactory treaties will probably be made with all the Southern Indians.

A Terrible Outrage.

On Thursday last, a Miss Murphy, who lives with her father on the Virginia shore, about two and a half miles below this city, had an errand at the house of a neighbor, a few hundred yards distant. While on the way she was encountered by three men, who seized and gagged her before she could make any outcry. Having her gagged, they bore the struggling victim to a woods some little distance off, and there, hidden from the eyes of all passers, with the poor girl unable to sound the alarm, they proceeded to accomplish their devilish purposes. From all accounts, they must have retained possession of the girl's person for over one hour, and during all that time not only ravishing her in turn, but otherwise treating her in the most indecent and inhuman manner. After they abandoned her it was sometime before the girl was able to attempt to reach her home, and when she did so she sank insensible to the floor, and has ever since remained in an unconscious condition. Every effort was immediately made to ascertain the names and whereabouts of the perpetrators of this crime, and cause their arrest, but without effect. Up to this time no arrests have been made. Miss Murphy, who was outraged, is a young lady about eighteen years old, and it was feared she might die from the injuries received.—*Steubenville Herald, 26th.*

CHICAGO.

Heavy Forgeries by a Market Review Publisher.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—It was discovered yesterday afternoon that D. D. Michaels, publisher of one of the daily market reviews here, had forged warehouse receipts for provisions and lard to the amount of forty thousand dollars. Forged receipts were hypothecated at different banks, the Manufacturers National Bank holding ten thousand dollars of them. Michaels is missing.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1867.

NASHVILLE MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—GEN. THOMAS' REPORT.

General Thomas' report to Gen. Grant on the subject of the municipal election at Nashville, a month ago, will be published on Monday. It comprises the correspondence, by telegraph, between these officers. In reply to the inquiries respecting his duty, Gen. Grant explicitly informed Major Gen. Thomas that the latter's duty was to prevent collision. If Governor Brownlow should issue his proclamation declaring an insurrection or invasion to exist too formidable to be put down by the forces of his command, and called on the United States to aid him, then aid would be given. General Thomas is then informed that his mission was to preserve peace and not to take sides in the political differences until called out in accordance with the laws. He was to prevent mobs aiding either party, and if called upon legally to interfere his duty was plain. The conclusion of the report is in Gen. Thomas' own language. The election is over and all is quiet.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

The President has issued his proclamation recommending the 28th of November to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The monthly debt statement for the present month will show a contraction of $4,000,000 of currency.

CURRENCY ISSUED.

Fractional currency printed during the week, $562,320; shipped, $572,644; National Bank currency issued, $24,880; currency redeemed and destroyed, $837,800.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs during the week ending the 19th were $2,895,768.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue for the week were $2,090,292; for the fiscal year to date, $67,789,000.

THE RICHMOND ELECTION.

John H. Gilmer has filed with General Schofield a formal protest, as a resident and voter of Richmond, against the counting of any vote received at any precincts after sunset Wednesday evening.

UNION REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

The Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee have just issued an address to the people of the States that are to vote in November.

CINCINNATI.

Billiard Tournament—Serious Railroad Accident at Xenia—Man Burned to Death in the Wreck.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 27.—At the Billiard Tournament, yesterday, the first game, between Vermuller and Parker, was won by the latter in seven innings. Vermuller made only 32 points. The second game, between Choate and Davis, was won by the latter; Choate made 200 points. The third game was won by Ackerman, his opponent, Smith, making 104 points. The fourth game, between Rivers and Snyder, was won by the latter; Rivers made 202.

A passenger train on the Little Miama road, coming to this city, met with a serious accident last night at Xenia within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot. A freight train had just arrived and the switch was left open. The passenger train ran into the caboose of the freight. The passenger engine ran under the freight, and the caboose was thrown upon the wood-box. The shock was so great as to smash several of the cars. The baggage car was carried directly into the first passenger car, and the wreck took fire at once. The wood-box, baggage car, one passenger car and the caboose of the freight train were almost entirely consumed. One man in the passenger car, George Bass, of Xenia, was disabled and caught in the wreck and burned to death. His cries were heard in the flames, but rescue was impossible. Another passenger, John B. Hampton, had a leg broken, and at least a dozen others were injured. There were five men on the engine, and but one of them was hurt, and he only received a slight cut in the head. The baggage was almost entirely destroyed by fire when the train bearing the passengers to this city left. After about two hours detention the fragments of the charred trunks and clothing were saturated with water and were being taken from the wreck. The baggage car was well loaded, and the damage is heavy. The accident is attributed entirely to the carelessness by which the switch was left open.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Sixty Radicals Against Thirty Conservatives—Convention Carried by a Large Majority.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 26.—Official returns indicate the election of thirty Conservatives and sixty Radicals, eighteen of the latter are colored men. Sixty-five counties gave 70,777 for and 44,950 against the Convention. A number of counties are yet to be heard from.

The polls closed in Richmond at one o'clock Thursday morning, with a majority of 406 for Hunnicutt's ticket. Mr. Gilmer's protest holds that the clause of the Supplemental bill, which provides that thirty days' public notice shall be given of the time of holding the election, limits the General commanding to the time designated in his order. He also urges the shameless frauds and cowering of Conservative voters by the colored police in the employ of Col. Rose, the Superintendent of the election.

Considerable excitement is caused by the fact that two citizens of Richmond, one a prominent tobacco manufacturer, had been ordered by a vigilance committee of colored men to leave the city in six hours. Their offence was violent opposition to the Radical ticket.

ST. LOUIS.

Hopes for a Satisfactory Indian Treaty—Death of a Banker.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Governor Crawford and Senator Ross, of Kansas, arrived at Topeka on Friday, having left the Indian Commissioners at Medicine Lodge Creek on the 22d. Both express the opinion that a satisfactory treaty will be made with the Indians.

William F. Goodwin, a native of Pennsylvania, but for several years identified with the banking interests here, died yesterday.

New York State Senator Arrested for Bribery and Corruption.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Walcott J. Humphreys, Senator from the Thirtieth District, was arrested at Warsaw, Wyoming county, and brought before Justice Cole, to-day, upon a warrant charging him with bribery and corruption in office. The warrant charges that Humphreys did feloniously accept five hundred dollars to influence his action on the bill pending before the Railroad Committee of the Senate. The accused gave bail in two sureties of one thousand dollars each to await the action of the Grand Jury in November next.

Intelligence from Hayti.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 27.—Hayti dates to the 9th instant state that a general revolution is regarded imminent. Provisions were at famine rates. A motion had been made in the Legislature to permit the return of all exiles, Geffrard included.

Jamaica dates to the 18th state that the Government had refused to sanction the proposed subsidy to the steamship line between New York and the West Indies. The annual budget showed a deficency of $250,000.

Shell Explosion—Fatal Results.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, October 26.—In opening some shell at the Union Rolling Mills to-day one of them exploded, killing a young man named Richard Welch, and badly wounding Charles Williams and John Sleen, the former fatally.

Yellow Fever Bulletin.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—There were twelve yellow fever interments during the twenty-four hours ending this morning. Heavy rains are falling and the weather is cool.

Senor Romero Departed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27th.—The United States revenue cutter Wilderness sailed for Vera Cruz with Senor Romero, late Mexican Minister at Washington, on board.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 26, 1867.

ALLEGED NOBLEMEN LOCKED UP.

Two individuals, claiming to be English noblemen, were locked up in the station house for certain alleged improprieties and beating a policeman.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Judge Barnard to-day issued an order appointing Cornelius Harrison Receiver of the Washington Marine Insurance Company. The total liabilities of the concern, including capitol, amount to $858,048.16; assets $97,090.86.

THE NOVEMBER INTEREST.

It is stated that the government will anticipate the November interest on Monday or Tuesday.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

There were several seizures of distilleries to-day. A deficit of $10,000 was discovered in the accounts of a cigar house, and the revenue officers have the case under advisement.

MORTUARY.

The deaths for the week were three hundred and sixty-four, a marked decrease.

ELYSIAN FIELDS PURCHASED.

It is reported the Pacific Mail Company have bought the Elysian Fields from E. A. Stevens for two millions of dollars.

MEXICAN PRESIDENCY.

The *Herald's* Havana special says Diaz received only seventy-five of the two hundred and forty-five electoral votes in Mexico.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

It is reported that negotiations are pending for the consolidation of the Pennsylvania Central and Camden and Amboy roads.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1867.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Mary Dricke, a pretty young milliner, has sued Edward Hamann, proprietor of the German Stock Exchange, for breach of promise, laying her damages at $25,000. Nothing criminal is alleged.

ACCIDENT TO LABORERS.

The scaffolding on which workmen were repairing the ship E. W. Stetson gave way yesterday and a dozen or more men were painfully injured, two of them seriously.

NATURALIZATION.

The number of voters naturalized within one month in this city is stated to be 15,000.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The British steamer France, from Liverpool October 13th, and Queenstown 14th inst., and the Hamburg steamer, from Hamburg on the 13th, arrived today.

MEXICO.

Details of the Tehauntepec Grant.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAVANA, October 27.—By advices received from Mexico the following details of the Tehauntepec grant to Enute Lazerne and his associates are made public. The grant is to continue in force for seventy years from its date; fifteen per cent. of the profits during its continuance are to be paid to the Mexican Government, and at its expiration all improvements made revert to the Government; the terms of the Government require there shall be constructed yearly until the route is fully opened not less than fifteen leagues of telegraph line and six leagues of wagon road; operations must be commenced within eighteen months; merchandize passing over the route and the capital invested in improvements are to be exempt from taxation; the transit is to be free to the world, the nation guaranteeing neutrality; the Isthmus Company is to pay any damages that may be adjudged to the Company of which he is President, arising from what is known as Slee grant road; not to be subject to hypothecation without consent of the Government. Meetings of the Company are to be held in New York.

HAVANA

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, October 23, via KEY WEST, Oct. 27.—Governor Lagua Lagrand and his subalterns have been ordered to Spain. Municipal elections are to take place on the 2d of November. Colonel Menares returns to Cuba as Chief Justice. There will be a general change of Government employees.

There were $80,000 in the Treasury here when the Government at Madrid sent a requisition by telegraph for $300,000. The Cuban merchants clubbed together and supplied the balance and the cash was sent out by the last mail steamer for Spain.

The gas company threatens to stop the supply of gas for lighting the streets of Havana, because the municipality owes them $80,000 and wont pay.

Decomposed meat used by negroes for food has caused a malignant disease to break out among them. There have been twelve cases, seven of which proved fatal. The vomit is epidemic, but there have been but few cases.

It is reported that a cargo of slaves had recently been landed.

The demand made upon Cuba by the Spanish Government for $20,000,000 has not been complied with, as the treasury is empty.

PHILADELPHIA.

Whisky Distilleries to Suspend—Receiving Ship Potomac Disinfected.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The whisky distillers and rectifiers have resolved to suspend operations in two weeks.

The receiving ship Potomac was disinfected, when numerous carcasses of rats, which had been poisoned by arsenic some time before, were discovered, emitting a miasma which is supposed to have been the primary cause of the cholera aboard.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

Grant and Curtin Named for President and Vice-President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

POTTSVILLE, PA., October 27.—The Union League of Schuylkill county held an enthusiastic meeting last night, at which resolutions were adopted naming Gen. Grant for President and Ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin for Vice-President. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the nominees. On next Saturday night a ratification meeting will be held by the League.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

—Gen. Pope has ordered the military to assist the civil authorities in collecting State taxes in Alabama.

—The special committee appointed on the subject have accepted Mr. Reobling's plan for a bridge over East River, at New York city.

—A Radical meeting was held in Lynchburg, Va., on Friday night last, at which a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for negroes, who had been discharged from employment for voting the Hunnicutt ticket.

GEORGIA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, Oct. 26.—Fourteen colored delegates elected to the Convention. These are but colored delegates elected to the Alabama Convention.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 27.—It has been raining in torrents all day.

Disastrous Fire at Memphis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, October 27.—A disastrous conflagration occurred here last night about 12½ o'clock. Bradley Block was almost totally destroyed. Joe Banfil & Co., Moody & Co., and R. P. Wall & Co., all wholesale grocers, are the principal sufferers. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Church Consecration.

[By Telegraph the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW HAVEN, Conn., October 27.—St. Patrick's Church, (Catholic,) of this city, was consecrated to-day with imposing ceremonies. Arch-Bishop McCloskey, the Bishops of Portland, Hartford, Burlington and Brooklyn, and forty clergy were present. Much interest was elicited.

Stock Broker Suspended.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Charles P. Bayard, stock broker, has suspended for a large sum. He has large assets, but of an unavailable character. It is thought he will ultimately be able to pay all demands and have a balance.

The Union Pacific Railway Progress.

[By Cable to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAH.—The five hundredth mile of the Union Pacific Railway was laid to-day. Seventeen miles more will carry the track to Cheyenne, at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains.

Cholera at Philadelphia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Two deaths from cholera occurred since yesterday.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

THE ITALIAN WAR.

Startling News From Rome.

GARIBALDI AT THE HEAD OF A LARGE FORCE

Marching On and in Sight of the Holy City.

FRENCH FLEET ORDERED TO SAIL.

Fenian Trials at Manchester and Dublin.

AMERICAN HONOR COMMENDED BY THE LONDON "TIMES."

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ITALY.

THE MINISTRY—RETENTION OF RATAZZI URGED.

FLORENCE, October 25.—General Cialdini, to whom was entrusted the formation of the new Ministry, has taken decided grounds against its present construction. In an official communication he says he regards the retention of Ratazzi in the Prime Ministership as conducive to the best interests of the nation.

GARIBALDI AT THE HEAD OF A LARGE FORCE.

PARIS, October 25.—*Evening.*—Dispatches state that Garibaldi has gathered a large force around him and is ready to pass the Papal frontier. Civita Vecchia is in a state of siege.

STARTLING NEWS—GARIBALDI MARCHING ON ROME.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—*Noon.*—The news from Italy is startling. Dispatches have been received to-day stating that Garibaldi is marching on Rome. His command was divided in two columns, which were taking different directions. The column under Garibaldi had arrived at Monte Rando, a few miles from and in sight of the Holy City. The Papal troops were retiring slowly before the victorious march of the insurgents, but contesting the ground as they retreated.

Bagnores was again captured and is now held by the Garibaldians.

FRENCH FLEET ORDERED TO SAIL.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The *Moniteur* in an official article says: The fleet at Toulon has received positive orders to sail for Civita Vecchia.

ENGLAND.

FENIAN TRIALS AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, October 25—*Evening.*—The Fenian trials are in progress at Manchester. The trial of Grove was completed; verdict not guilty.

Magridge, who confessed he shot O'Donnell, was discharged after a short examination, there being no doubt in the mind of the Court that the man was hopelessly insane.

TRIALS AT DUBLIN.

The trials of Fenians imprisoned in Dublin began on Monday. General Farrola has declined the services of counsel, and will defend himself.

It is reported a man hailing from Dungarron has turned State's evidence.

NEW MARKET RACES.

LONDON, October 25.—At the Houghton meeting the five hundred pounds sweepstakes were won by Typhoeus; the twenty-five pounds sweepstakes by Plough Boy, and the Montone stakes by Dalsman.

AFFAIRS IN A WORSE STATE SINCE NAPOLEON'S INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, October 25.—*Evening.*—The semi-official press are almost unanimously of the opinion that Italian affairs are worse than when Napoleon planned the French expedition in the interest of the Pope.

ROYAL BANK OF LIVERPOOL IN A HOPELESS CONDITION.

LIVERPOOL, October 25.—It is said the Royal Bank of Liverpool cannot resume business and that its affairs are in a hopeless condition.

AMERICAN HONOR COMMENDED.

LONDON, October 26.—The *Times* editorially commends the national honor exhibited by the Government and people of the United States, in resolving to pay the national debt and interest in gold.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A FENIAN VESSEL.

LONDON, Oct. 26—*Evening*—It is reported in Ireland that a Fenian craft had been captured by a British gunboat off the Northern coast of Ireland.

TURKEY.

ADMINISTRATION OF CANDIA CHANGED.

PARIS, October 26—*Evening*—Despatches from Constantinople state that a change has been made in the administration of the Island of Candia. Omar Pasha has been relieved of command there and ordered to the Danube, and Hassim Pasha has been commissioned to succeed Omar Pasha as Governor of Candia and commander-in-chief of the military of the Island.

GERMANY.

BADEN IN THE CONFEDERATION.

CARLSRUHE, October 25.—The Diet of Baden to-day, by a large majority, sanctioned the North Zolverein, and adopted a proposed alliance with Prussia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, October 26—*Noon*—Cotton opens firm, at yesterday's rates; the estimated sales are 15,000 bales. Provisions and Produce unchanged.

LONDON, October 26—*Noon*—No quotations have been received from America. Consols, 94¼; Five-Twenties, 68⅛; Illinois Central, 79; Erie, 45¼; Atlantic & Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—*Evening.*—Sugar quiet at 26s for No. 12; Linseed crude Calcutta 68s 6d per quarter; Linseed cake £11 per ton. Linseed oil £40 1s per ton. Whale oil £40 per 250 gallons. Sperm oil £115 per ton.

LONDON, October 26—*Evening*—Consols closed firmer, at 94 7-16.

American Securities—No telegraphic advices since the 25th have been received from America, and the following quotations are given without a knowledge of the condition of the New York market: Five-Twenties, 68 5-16; Illinois Central, 79; Erie, 45¼.

LIVERPOOL, October 26—*Evening.*—The Cotton market closed rather quiet at the following authorized quotations: Middling uplands, 9d; do Orleans, 9½d; sales for the day 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs market was firm throughout the day and closed at the following prices: Corn; new mixed western, 49s 3d per quarter; Wheat; California white, 10s 3d per cental; red western, 9s 6d per cental; Oats, 3s 10d per 45 lbs; Barley nominal, 5s 3d per 60 lbs; Peas, 52s per quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Lard 3d lower; American, 85s 6d per cwt; Bacon, 52s per cwt for new; Cheese, American, 82s per cwt for middling; Beef extra prime mess, 110s per bbl; Pork prime city mess, 71s per bbl.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Large Conservative Meeting in Raleigh.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RALEIGH, October 27.—A large and enthusiastic gathering assembled at the Court House here on Saturday night, in response to a call published in city papers. It was a simple outpouring of the people without regard to party, all political complexions being represented. The meeting was organized by electing A. M. Blesdoe, President. Hon. A. S. Merriman addressed the meeting in a long and elaborate argument against the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Resolutions were adopted declaring devotion to the Constitution and civil liberty. Delegates were appointed to attend a county convention to meet hereon Thursday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Reported Outrage.

Another fiendish outrage is reported to have been committed on Saturday night, which, if true is even more brutal than the Kate Waldron affair, which occurred in this city a few weeks since. But like the Waldron case there are circumstances connected with it which have a tendency to create a suspicion, at least, in the minds of the incredulous. The circumstances as related to us are as follows: About seven o'clock Saturday evening, Jane Fitzpatrick, who has already some notoriety, her name having occurred frequently in the police reports of the city papers of late, both as prosecutrix and defendant, came to the Allegheny Post Office, and accosted two men who were standing on the corner, telling them she was lost, and asked to be directed to Robinson street, where she said she boarded. One of them, she says, offered to accompany her, but instead of taking her to Robinson street they went to Ridge street, near Beatty's hall, a dormitory of the Western Theological Seminary, where they were met by three men, who, assisted by her escort, committed an outrage upon her and left her insensible. She was discovered, shortly afterwards, by a colored boy, the Minister of the Gospel, who, it appears, occupies rooms in Beatty's Hall, and kept till Sunday morning, when she related the above story. She said the person who conducted her around the Post Office said that he was Chief of Police. The Minister went to the Mayor's office yesterday morning to make an information against the Chief of Police, which Mayor Morrison very properly rejected, as the whole statement in regard to Chief Long is simply absurd.

The preacher very kindly kept the girl all night, but we are not informed that he even called in a physician, notwithstanding it is alleged by him that she was insensible when he found her. We also do not know who the Reverend gentleman is, but we would suggest to him the propriety of an explanation of the matter.

The Approaching Boat Race.

The principal topic of conversation among sporting men in the city at present is the approaching boat race between Henry Colter, of Manchester, and John Mekell, of Cold Springs, New Jersey, which is to take place Wednesday, the 30th inst., over the upper Monongahela course, for a purse of two thousand dollars. The affair is creating some excitement, and the general supposition is that it will be one of the most closely contested and interesting races ever pulled at Pittsburgh. The men are both young, and have each acquired a reputation in the "profession." Mekell, although never having rowed a single match, has been a successful competitor in most of the boating regattas in two years, in each of which he has made excellent time. Colter, in his race with Jackson last spring, demonstrated beyond a doubt that he possesses both "speed and bottom."

We learn from Mekiel that there will be a number of sporting men from the East to witness the race, among whom he mentioned Josh Ward.

Mekiel arrived in the city yesterday morning, with his boat, a paper shell, weighing thirty-five pounds. Yesterday afternoon, in company with Jimmy Hammil, he took a pull over the lower course, and in the evening went up to Glenwood, where he will remain until after the race. Coulter has been there since Thursday, and we learn is in excellent condition.

Serious Accident.

Mrs. Rachael Bryant, wife of James C. Bryant, a resident of Shaler township, this county, met with a serious accident on Friday evening last, in Allegheny city. Mrs. B. came to the city on the six o'clock train on the Western Penna. Railroad, and got off at the Federal street depot, from whence she started to go to a friend's house on Morgan street. She was walking up the railroad between the tracks, and when near Sandusky street she heard a train approach, to avoid which, thinking she was on the track, instead of between them, she stepped to one side and fell through the trestle work, a distance of twelve or fifteen feet, inflicting severe injuries, from the effects of which she remained for some time in an unconscious state. She was discovered by a gentleman, who immediately went to her assistance, and had her conveyed to her friend's house on Morgan street, where she still remains. Medical men were summoned, and rendered all the attention possible. The unfortunate lady is the wife of a farmer and mother of a family of grown up children. Sunday evening some hope was entertained of her recovery.

The Mansion House Homicide.

The Coroner's jury impannelled to inquire into the manner and cause of the death of James A. Monaghan, the facts of which have been previously published, met at the Mayor's office Saturday evening, when some additional testimony was taken, none of which, however, appears to have thrown any light upon the case, as the jury again failed to agree, and adjourned until Wednesday evening at seven o'clock, when additional testimony will be taken.

Dr. Hamilton testified that he and Dr. Dickson coincided in the opinion the injury which caused the death of Monaghan was not received in the bar room on Monday night.

Dr. McCook was of the opinion that the injury which caused the death of deceased was inflicted after he was taken up stairs to his room.

Dr. A. C. Murdoch was sworn and coincided with the preceding witness.

Probably Fatal Accident.

A serious accident occurred at the tunnel, a half mile west of Greensburg, about six o'clock Friday evening, by which James Smith, a resident of Greensburg, was severely, if not fatally, injured. Mr. Smith was walking upon the track near the east end of the tunnel, and hearing a train approaching, stepped to one side to let it pass, and in doing so slipped and fell with his head in such a position that the "cowcatcher" struck it, knocking the greater portion of his scalp off. The injured man was discovered by the watchman a short time afterwards, and conveyed to his residence, where he was attended by a physician. He was in a very critical condition last evening, and but little hope entertained of his recovery.

Base Ball—Challenge Accepted.

The following challenge appeared in yesterday's *Leader* signed by the "Compositors of the *Post*":

"The "First and Only Nine," compositors of the Pittsburgh *Daily Post*, do hereby challenge the "First Nine," compositors of the Pittsburgh *Daily Gazette*, to a friendly match game of base ball—the participants to be those who have never before played in a base ball game."

On behalf of our compositors we accept the challenge, and

The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1867.

THE TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.

For the space of two years Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS was held a prisoner of war. He constantly demanded to be turned over to the civil tribunals, expressing his readiness to meet whatever accusations might be formally made against him. Last summer he was brought into Court. The bill of indictment that had been found was read in his hearing, and he avowed anxiety to have the trial proceed. The Government insisted upon delay, and he was admitted to bail.

This trial has been set down for the 27th day of next month. Chief Justice CHASE has signified his willingness to preside, provided the case shall, by consent, be called some days earlier—his duties requiring him to be in Washington at the time now designated. The gravity of this trial, in respect to the character of the individual arraigned, the acts for which he is inculpated, and the legal principles to be determined and applied, make it of high consequence that the presiding magistrate, in his reputation and attainments, shall fully symbolize the dignity of the nation. If Mr. DAVIS has, in reality, been as ready as he has affirmed, to have his case proceed, he will promptly accept the suggestion made by Mr. CHASE.

The admirers of Mr. DAVIS assert that that he cannot be convicted unless violence shall be done to the laws in applying them to his case. The Constitution does not define precisely in what treason shall consist. Its definition was framed to exclude constructive treason, under cover of which, for many ages, the most monstrous injustices were wrought by the British government. It is declared that treason shall consist *only* in levying war against the government, and in giving aid and comfort to its enemies. But his definition is rather exclusive than precise. Directly after the trial of Mr. AARON BURR a statute was passed defining treason and prescribing its punishment. This is the statute under which Mr. DAVIS must be tried, no subsequent law, applicable to his case, having been enacted. Of course, this law will be construed in the light of former judicial interpretations and precedents.

MR. STEVENS and some other Radicals of acknowledged abilities, maintain that the national government, by blockading Southern ports, and in various other ways, conceded belligerent rights to the revolted States, to such a degree that persons acting in official positions under their sanction, cannot and ought not to be held to individual accountability for their conduct. This idea is at the bottom of the dogma, as these men hold it, that the Southern States are conquered provinces, and justly liable to be treated as such in all particulars by the national authorities. Doubtless, all these points have been as fully considered by the lawyers who are to represent the government as by those retained for the defence. That the Chief Justice as well as the Judges of the District Courts in which the case will be called, have bestowed a careful examination upon them is equally clear. It may be that some surprises await the public, to be developed during the progress of the trial.

Of this, however, the masses of loyal men in all parts of the nation are certain, that treason such as was enacted in this country is a horrible crime, and ought to be so signally punished in its leaders as to deter from a repetition of it. What is demanded is not multiplied trials and convictions. No body asks that the multitude who participated in the Rebellion shall be disturbed in the rest and security they now enjoy; but there is a deep and unextinguishable feeling that the Rebellion ought to be tried, convicted and punished in the persons of a few of its most conspicuous leaders. This feeling does not grow out of a desire for revenge, but out of an intelligent and abiding conviction of justice. If Mr. DAVIS shall fail to appear, or, appearing, shall escape, either through the complicity of the jurors or the provisions of existing laws, the men who sustained the government through the four dreary years of the war, will feel that justice has been cheated of its dues, and the nation defrauded of a beneficent expiation.

THE BLACK VOTERS SOUTH.

No sooner was the proposition made to admit the blacks, residing in the revolted States, to the right of suffrage, than the Democratic journals with almost one consent, declared that the innovation should not be tolerated—that this was originally designed to be a "white man's government," and should be continued such. Some few, indeed, discountenanced the proclaimed intention of stripping the blacks of the political rights with which the laws had invested them; but these wiser counsels produced little or no effect. In spite thereof the crusade against black suffrage went on as vigorously as ever.

At the elections recently held in the Southern States the blacks, almost without exception, voted with the Republicans. Hereat the Democrats are greatly enraged, and proclaim more furiously than before that the blacks shall cease to be voters. We submit that it would be a shorter cut to the desired end of democratic supremacy to make it unconstitutional for a citizen to vote against the Democrats.

What reason have Democrats to complain of the unanimity existing among the Southern blacks in support of the Republican candidates? When slavery ceased, the time expired in which the blacks were bound to kiss the hand that smote them. In striking back, through the ballot boxes, the blacks demonstrate that they share in the same humanity as the whites.

We have ardently desired that politics affairs should take such a turn as to divide the black vote of the Southern States between the two national parties, just as we have held it to be most expedient that the Irish Catholic vote throughout the country should be divided, according as each individual or that persuasion should intelligently judge of principles and policies. It did not surprise us that during the furor of Know Nothingism the Catholics went almost unanimously for the Democrats. In that conjuncture there was really no other way for them to go. But they had previously furnished at least an excuse for the crusade that was made upon them. The blacks gave no provocation for the assault made upon them. All the fault laid to their charge was that they did not manage to get rid of the skin the Creator clothed them with.

If the democrats had taken a different course, if they had obeyed the injunction of the *World*, given in marked wisdom, to "court the blacks," a different result would have been produced. This process of "courting" is not costly, and is rather pleasant than otherwise when applied to most human beings. Religionists have made report of classes of men and women raised so entirely above all the infirmities of the flesh as to bear reproaches and even blows with unruffled placidity; but in daily intercourse such mortals are seldom if ever encountered. A good deal of the old nature still remains in all men; and as the blacks are reputed to be below the whites in original powers and cultivation, it is not singular that they have not yet learned to "render good for evil," but insist upon taking care of themselves by such means as are fairly at their command.

PENNSYLVANIA is prolific in candidates for the Vice Presidency. Already the names of A. G. Curtin, G. A. Grow and Wm. D. Kelley have been presented. Who next?

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

The telegraph repeats a report that was current some days ago, to the effect that negotiations are in progress for the consolidation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., the New Jersey Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, thus constituting one mammoth company with a line extending from New York to Pittsburgh, by way of Philadelphia.

It will be recollected that some years ago, passengers and freight between New York and Pittsburgh all went by way of Philadelphia. The completion of the roads making up what is known as the Lebanon Valley Route, made a serious diversion of this business. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company lost most of this traffic below Harrisburg, while the Camden and Amboy and the New Jersey Transportation lost it entirely. After the extension of the Central Railroad of New Jersey three or four years ago, from Elizabeth to Jersey City, nearly opposite to Castle Garden, this loss appeared to be complete and irrevocable.

About this time a new through line, between New York and Washington, without change of cars, was established, making the trip in reduced time and with conditions of increased comfort. This line crosses the Delaware at Trenton, and runs thence to Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware At Philadelphia it crosses the Schuylkill on the Reading Railroad bridge, intersecting the old line beyond the Blockley Alms House.

This summer the Companies composing the Lebanon Valley route furnished travelers with additional facilities; and this was met by the construction of a new track from the West Philadelphia depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company round to Frankford, there tapping the old line from Kensington to Trenton. This track crosses the Reading Railroad bridge, and is used by the Washington line in common with the line to Pittsburgh. The Washington line now has a depot at West Philadelphia, in the yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

This new arrangement gives a double track all the way between Pittsburgh and New York, by way of Philadelphia. Although it is fourteen miles farther the trip is made in the same time as by the other route and at the same charges.

This explanation shows what motive is drawing the two great companies of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. together. They have a natural interest in getting the passenger and freight traffic away from the Lebanon Valley route; and this, it is thought, can more certainly be done by consolidation than by alliance, no matter how close. The progress of the negotiation will be watched by the business community with great attention.

GEN. MILROY endeavored to talk loyalty to an audience of white citizens at Winchester, Va., a few evenings since, with decidedly poor success. He was hissed and hooted, and insulted in every imaginable way. The taunt, which proved most pleasant and enjoyable to the Virginia citizens, was that the speaker had helped "lay waste the valley." The old spirit which prompted the application of tar and feathers to abolitionists who might find their way into Southern districts, is still alive, notwithstanding the efforts of the Union army to crush it out of existence. Where they have the power the southern people show themselves just as haughty, malicious and spiteful towards the Yankees as they were during the war, or previous to its commencement. The same turbulent spirit which prompted the brow-beating of Gen. Milroy at Winchester, was met at New Orleans by Sheridan, and in all the other Military Districts, by their respective commanders. While these troublesome impediments are so numerous everywhere throughout the South, the Democratic press of the North labors diligently to impress on the minds of the masses the fact that the southern lambs willing to lie down with the northern lion, but that the latter animal shows anything but the proper disposition to figure in the national happy family.

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

It is said that Senator Wade is determined not to give up office, and intends now to run for a place in the lower house. The old war horse pants for action, and if he can't carry the commander he thinks he can help drag the baggage.

A ST. LOUIS REPORTER found his way into a woman's rights meeting in that city, the other day, and was all ready to report, when the ladies thought he had better find his way out again, which he did, and the next day reported—his disgust at the summary dismissal.

THE famous dogs of St. Bernard are not, as many suppose, idly resting on their laurels. Every year one or more lives are saved by the sagacity of these animals. But recently a lady became frightened during a storm on the Alps, and fell down a precipice. Search was made for her, and one of the noble canines discovered her, grievously wounded but still living. She was carried to the hospital and nursed into health again.

IN Coshocton, O., recently, a two-story frame house on the bank of the Tuscarawas river was found to be in flames. In speaking of the occurrence the *Age* of that place very naively remarks. "This house has for some time borne a very bad reputation, consequently it burned to the ground." This may do very well for houses, but if the same rule were to be applied to the inmates, what a regal *auto da fe* we should have.

THE Black Crook, which has been kept for thirteen months on the stage in New York, has been continuously improved and altered so as to prevent the flagging of public interest. The latest sensation has been a grand march of the Garde Imperiale, performed by one hundred and fifty children, who are said to go though the motions glibly, and with precision. A New York newspaper says that by the end of the century a brigade of infants in arms will probably be the new attraction in the notorious drama.

THE New York *Times* accuses Mr. Greeley of inconsistency. Mr. Greeley warns all young men against getting into debt, and admonishes them to take care of their money. And yet, the *Times* says, he is the heaviest creditor of a certain young bankrupt about town. While the philanthropist preaches against borrowing and lending, he can't keep his hand out of his own pocket when asked for a loan. One thing is certain, however, Mr. G. would not have had the money to lend if he had not lived up to some of his principles.

THE taste for the real is growing on us. It shows out, not only on the stage, where it has already become the subject of much severe criticism, but also in book making. Not very long ago an edition of Longfellow's "Hyperion" was issued in England, with illustrations taken on the scenes of the poem, and delightful ones they were, too; and now we hear of a Christmas edition of "Snow Bound," with sketches taken on the spots rendered famous by Whittier. If some one would furnish this sort of illustrations for an edition of Milton, we think they would meet with a good sale.

LIZZIE SEVIER was knocked down in the street in Harrisburg, and gagged, outraged and robbed, her face and shoulders were horribly bruised, and she was and is still unconscious. No clue to the perpetrators of the heinous outrage has yet been found, nor will be, it is feared, if the poor victim does not recover her senses, a climax hardly to be wished for as her whole future is ruined. A reward of $1,000 is offered by the mayor of the city for the arrest of the wretched fiend who thus violated law, decency and honor.

ENGLISH CRITICS are abusing Miss M. E. Braddon and a Babbington White for a barefaced case of stealing and swindling. A novel was printed in Miss Braddon's magazine called Circe, and bearing the name of B. White as author. It was afterwards issued in book form, and the critics have found out that it is a very poor translation of a French drama, "Dalila," by Feuillet. With their usual delicacy, the English reviews tear Miss Braddon's character to pieces, heap insults on Babbington White and trail trains of insulting personalities around the literary arena, all of the spectators sitting delighted with thumbs down.

THE Scranton *Republican* contains quite a chapter of accidents for the week ending October 25th. Ann Caffray, a servant girl, was burned to death on Monday, her clothes having caught fire from a stove. She rushed out into the street screaming and burning, and would suffer no one to wrap her in clothes to smother the fire. Ella Nieball broke her arm by falling down stairs. Wm. Andrews fell from a bucket while descending a shaft two hundred feet, being instantly killed. He leaves a wife and four children. Wm. W. Evans was killed in the Bellevue mines by a falling stone, which struck him on the head. Mrs. Walsh was struck by a train of cars and instantly killed. A son of Mr. John Cummings had his ankle fractured by a fall from a horse; a week ago he was kicked by the same horse, and less than a month ago was thrown from a wagon drawn by the same horse. About time to get rid of the animal, we think.

WE SEE that the dead animal contractors have been fined fifty dollars in St. Louis for allowing a dead cow to remain more than forty hours in the street Have we any such contractors? And, if so, how many hours grace have they? Dead animals can be seen in many places in Pittsburgh, and we know of one large dog which laid on Federal street, in Allegheny, for many more than forty hours, and may be there still for aught we know to the contrary; yet we have heard of no fines.

GRANT clubs are starting up all over the State. Several have been organized in the various wards of Philadelphia, and we hear of one just formed in Carlisle. As these are composed of Republicans, and the Democrats do not express a desire to join, it may be taken as evidence that they do not trust the General sufficiently to make him the President.

MR JNO. C. WILLIAMS, who was born in Carlisle fifty-four years ago, died recently in Marysville, Cal. He was one of the first settlers of that town, and as a portrait painter he had few superiors on the Pacific coast. Mr. Williams is a polished gentleman, and is missed and mourned by a large circle of friends.

THE theatre in Memphis has kept open all of the time, in spite of the yellow fever panic, although the daily *Post* of that town says the audiences have been very slim, and Lady Don, who has been the star, has not been paying expenses. The last few nights, however, have been improvements on the former, and the stars is following the fever out of town.

IT is said Robert Bonner's income, derived from the *Ledger*, exceeds $150,000 per annum. Robert might, perhaps, live on less, if he did not keep fast horses.

AT THE recent Virginia election the negroes voted the Union ticket with remarkable unanimity. The Richmond *Dispatch* bewails this evidence of the intelligence of the blacks, and consoles itself in the reflection that after all the negro with a ballot in his hand bears striking resemblance to the toad with a jewel in his forehead.

AN exchange says Thurlow Weed is worth a million; he might stop talking at Greely, if he has that much money.

EGG PRESERVING COMPOUND.
EGG PRESERVING COMPOUND.
EGG PRESERVING COMPOUND.
EGG PRESERVING COMPOUND.
EGG PRESERVING COMPOUND.
One bottle of
Judd's Fgg Preserving Compound
Will preserve fifty dozen of Eggs
SOLD AT
FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 71 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
oct 1 TW

SYSTEMS RUN DOWN.
Persons often allow their systems to "run down," or rather run them down by overwork accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is not a "general debility," in other words, a failure and natural collapse of the physical forces, accompanied usually, by great depression of spirits. The extraordinary French remedy HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, Whether the debility of exhaustion has been brought on by over-labor, physical labor, disipation, anxiety of mind, exposure, or any other cause from the first effects of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a last resort, after nature's self-recuperative powers are presumed to be fully exhausted, it is pronounced, by our most eminent medical authority, "the best tonic in use." All who were not so ill as they otherwise would be, if they would apply it in time, are confident in themselves, they would say. Which conclusion needs no work like required great exertion, are correspondingly impressed with a sense of their strength for this purpose. DYSPEPTICS! Hostetter's Bitters are all you require. All bilious attacks should be met from the first symptom. For those constantly employed in indoor occupations, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS of the opportunity may be introduced as a preventive. Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Constipation, or a tendency to Biliousness, will be found to be a specific for each. Sold everywhere.

BLIND EYES RESTORED.
The case to which we alluded some weeks ago, of Christiana Fisher, of Beaver county, is now entirely confirmed by the appearance of Mrs. Fisher herself, who to-day called on DR. KEYSER in person, to thank him for his genius and skill in restoring her TO ENTIRE AND PERFECT SIGHT. Mrs Fisher had been nearly blind for four months. She was so blind that she could not distinguish any object so as to make out what it was. The case is remarkable, a hundreds of cases like hers are doomed to never-ending darkness, on the flimsy pretext that there is no cure, and nothing can be done. She was under DOCTOR KEYSER'S treatment for two months, and before she applied to him through her brother, Simon P. Fisher, slight hopes were entertained of her ever getting her sight. Her case is well known in the neighborhood where she resides, and is been regarded as one of extraordinary recovery.
We, the undersigned, know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and bear willing testimony to the facts above stated.
CHRISTINA FISHER.
SIMON P. FISHER, (Brother.)
ANNIE BRADLEY,
Taylor Avenue, Allegheny.
EUDICE MCCASKEY,
LOUISA FISHER, (Cousin.)
DR. KEYSER'S OFFICE and CONSULTATION ROOMS, No. 120 PENN STREET, corner of Evans alley.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
WM. KINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 24 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.
MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.
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JOHN EVANS.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE
CITY TO BUY THE
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,
Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.
P. C. DUFFY.
TREES! TREES! TREES!
A very large stock of White and Black Trees, Evergreens and Grape Vines, for sale by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.
Send for a catalogue.
BOQUETS & CUT FLOWERS,
At the OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
MERCANTILE LIBRARY
LECTURES.
The LECTURE SEASON TICKETS are now ready for distribution, and may be had of any member of the Committee, or of Mr. APPLETON, Librarian, at the Association Rooms.
Price, $4.00.
JAS. R. SCOTT, ED. V. MCCANDLESS
HENRY JENNINGS, JAS. B. WORMAN, JR.,
SAMUEL KNOX, WM. P. HERRON,
C. F. SCAIFE, Committee.
oct 23

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM WIGHTMAN and ANTHONY D. ANDERSON, under the name and style of WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be conducted by WILLIAM WIGHTMAN, at the office corner Fifth Avenue and Hancock street.
WILLIAM WIGHTMAN,
ANTHONY D. ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 26th, 1867. oct28 nd3tsws

STRAY MARE AND COLT.
Came to the residence of the undersigned, on the 18th instant,
A BAY MARE AND SPRING COLT
The Mare is supposed to be eight years old, and has three white feet. The colt has four white feet. The owner is requested to come for them, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold according to law.
JOSEPH WILSON,
oct28:d3 Penn Tp., Allegheny Co., Pa.

PRICES REDUCED.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.
Offer DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, such as
CALICOS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, &C.,
At the lowest market prices.
o 28:

GENT'S UNDERWEAR;
LADIES' UNDERWEAR;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
SHAWLS, SACQUES, ETC.,
Just opened at
F. H. EATON'S,
16 FIFTH STREET.
oct 8

NEW STYLES
BISMARK AND GRECIAN
SUITS,
The newest styles for the fall season, of BOYS' SUITS.
GRAY & LOGAN,
No. 47 St. Clair Street.

LADIES'
FURS.
An endless variety of super or quality, selling at E. SWEET FRIES', also, all the NEW STYLES
HATS and CAPS,
AT
McCORD & CO.'S,
No. 18 WOOD STREET.
oct 23

SHEPARD'S
CRACKERS,
317 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES P. SCRICKLER. C. H. MORLEDGE
IRON CITY SPICE MILLS,
FIFTH STREET EXTENSION,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
PURE SPICES, WHOLESALE, Fresh Ground
CORN MEAL and CHOP FEED constantly on hand. COFFEE and GROUND SALT for sale by the ton or single bag and delivered to any part of the city.
If you want a Good Coffee,
Buy Strickler & Morledge's Excelsior Roasted Coffee
Put up in POUND PACKAGES, and warranted to give a satisfactory cup. One trial is all we ask for it. Wholesale and retail dealers can get the lowest market price. Remember the place
STRICKLER & MORLEDGE.
oct 23 4

WESTERN UNIVERSITY,
THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE
NOVEMBER 18TH
At the regular Collegiate, School, Preparatory, Normal and Kg lish Studies will be taught by able and competent teachers in
BOOK-KEEPING,
MINING AND ENGINEERING, and
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.
Will receive special attention. oct 25 gd3 fsw

STEUBENVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE WINTER SESSION WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 4th.
REDUCTION OF TERMS.
Board, &c., furnished Room and Light, per session of five months..... $90.00
Tuition, regular, in Class A..... 9.00
Washing, no deduction.
No deduction made for absence of 15 per cent. is made for the daughters of ministers and soldiers.
REV. C. BEATTY, D. D., LL. D.,
Rev. A. D. REED, A.M., Principal.
L. E. SYCKLO, A. M.
oct 8, 25

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, No. 15 September Term, 1867. WIDOWS-IN-OF WESTER TERM.
All persons that resided within the limits and district of Lawrenceville, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who died in the year 1866, leaving a widow, and no children, or in case no widow survives, leaving children under the age of twenty-one years, and no widow, and who left property, real or personal, liable to be sold for the payment of debts, and all persons interested, are hereby notified that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, by the widow of Thomas Wilson, deceased, late of the city of Allegheny, in the county and State aforesaid

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

DRESS GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,

No. 87 Market Street.

FRENCH POPLINS,
POPLIN VALLEURS,
COLORED SILKS,
PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
FRENCH POPLIN PLAIDS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
BLACK POPLIN ALPACCAS,
COLORED " "
EMPRESS CLOTH, ALL WOOL.

Remember the place,
No. 87 MARKET STREET.

oct5

AUTUMN TRADE, 1867.

M'ELROY,
DICKSON
& COMPANY,
No. 54 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH,
Now Offer Their
FALL STOCK
DOMESTIC AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
AND NOTIONS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

The assortment will be kept complete during the Season, and
Cash and Short Time Buyers
Are invited to examine the Stock.

S. B. McELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SWANE.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON
& COMPANY,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 115 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.,
OFFER AT EASTERN PRICES
Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, F. & M. Cassimeres, Flannels, Shawls, Skirts, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics,
A FULL LINE OF
Notions and Small Goods,
Barred Flannels,
Of Eastern and home manufacture.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR
FULLERTON'S
FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS.
CRAIG'S
Greenville Barred Flannels.
AND
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
Sold strictly on commission. at Mill Prices.

A Full Line in all Departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices, at
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

C. ARBUTHNOT.....W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEPHENSON.
oct7

THE NEW
BOULEVARD SKIRT,
FOR LADIES AND MISSES,
In Plain, Braided and Embroidered.
Also, Real Tartan Cashmere Hose,
In all colors and sizes; best assortment we ever had. Also a full assortment of
Ladies' & Misses' Underwear,
AND
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS;
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Traveling and Fine Shirts,
COLLARS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,
SOCKS, &c.,
TOGETHER WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Ladies' Dress Trimmings,
Of every description.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, ETC.

MERCHANTS FROM CITY AND COUNTRY are especially invited to come and examine our goods. We feel confident we can suit all, and will sell
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,
76 AND 80 MARKET STREET.
oct5

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
No. 19 Fifth Street,
A Splendid Stock of Fresh Goods,
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

New Dress and Cloak TRIMMINGS.
Super Trimming and Bonnet RIBBONS.
New styles of GLOVES and HOSIERY.
EMBROIDERIES, of all kinds.
Bargains in LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
The new "GLOVE FITTING CORSET."
HAIR PLAITS & WATERFALLS, new style.
Evening SHAWLS and CIRCULARS, new.

A NEW LOT OF
FASHIONABLE JET AND BOGWOOD JEWELRY.
The "Star Shirt."
Suspenders, Ties.
And a complete line of FALL AND WINTER
UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS.
We have just opened a choice line of
Fancy Articles and Notions,
Which we offer to CASH BUYERS at EASTERN PRICES. Another lot of those superior made
Ladies' Promenade Satchels and Traveling Bags

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
No. 19 Fifth Street.
oct5

H. G. EUWER.....S. S. LONG.
EUWER & LONG,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Invite attention to their new stock of FALL GOODS,
WATERPROOF CLOTH,
BAKER'S BLANKETS,
SHAWLS & BLANKETS,
MERINOS & ALPACAS,
Also, a full stock of NOTIONS. Prices low, at
No. 62 ONEIDA ST., ALLEGHENY,
oct5 Next door south of the Diamond.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third house above Diamond alley.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SIEBERT'S
NEW SHOE HOUSE,
SIGN OF BIG BOOT.

A large and well assorted stock of LADIES', GENT'S and YOUTH'S
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
Of our own make, just opened at
209 LIBERTY STREET,
oct5 Under Academy of Music.

CONFECTIONERIES &c.

HENRY W. HORBACH,
Confectionery and Bakery,
No. 200 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Seventh and Liberty.
LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best
ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.
At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by
JULIUS RICHTER,
No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.
je28:md

PAINTERS.

WESLEY COULTER.....JOHN LANE.
COULTER & LANE,
House and Sign Painters,
No. 100 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh,
(Opposite Cathedral.)
GLASS CARDS done to order.

W. B. ROWLAND.....W. M. HARRIS.
ROWLAND & HARRIS,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,
No. 64 DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.
CALCIMINING done in the best manner.

J. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,
House and Sign Painter,
No. 132 THIRD STREET, Pittsburgh,
Graining, Glazing and Gilding
NEATLY EXECUTED.

MIXED PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, ZINC, &c. jy26:z19

F. R. HUTCHINSON.....R. J. HEPBURN.
HUTCHINSON & HEPBURN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,
No. 88 PENN'A AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
All orders by mail promptly attended to.

REMOVAL.
JOHN F. CLULEY,
House and Sign Painter,
Has removed to
No. 124 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
my9:z97 Opposite the old stand.

ROBERT M'COWAN.....JNO. SNYDER.
McCOWAN & SNYDER,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,
No. 85, North side of Diamond, Allegheny.
Commercial and glass signs made to order.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. Glass, Paints, Window Glass and Putty constantly on hand. ap15:z87

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS.

WM. J. DICK,
Carpenter and Builder,
NO. 24 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.,
Opposite High street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Residence, No. 148 Grant street.
Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted. aug2:ed:6mW

C. YOST.....G. F. YOST, Foreman.
J. & C. YOST,
House Carpenters and Builders.
All kinds of Jobbing and Building promptly attended to. Orders left at No. 460 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, and No. 15 PEARL ST., Bloomfield.

JNO. FRANCIES.....SAM'L FRANCIES.
J. & S. FRANCIES,
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,
Contracts taken for Building, Store Fronts and Jobbing. Particular attention given to Heavy Framing for Foundries and Shops, of all descriptions.
Nos. 266 and 268 Robinson St., Allegheny City, Pa.
17:z44

Z. H. PALMER,
House Builder and Carpenter.
Office, corner of BARKER'S ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY for Foundries and Shops, of all descriptions.
Jobbing and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. jy9:b75

HOUSE BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

BUILDING AND REPAIRS promptly attended to
FURGESON & BECK,
au19: 117 Smithfield street.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.,

CHAS. B. BARR. HEN. TH. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER.
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.
DEALERS IN
Pianos, Organs,
And Musical Goods generally.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO. Philadelphia, PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and D. & H. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. a17:z98

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS.—The purest in tone; the most powerful; the most elegant finished; will stand in tune longer than any other. New stock just received.
For sale at less than factory prices.
CHARLOTTE BLUME, 48 Fifth street,
Sole Agent for Knabe's Pianos, Haines Bros. Pianos, and Prince's Automatic Organs. au5

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Dr. N. W. BATES.
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Office and Stables in rear of Emmel Hotel and adjoining the Livery and sale Stables of Wilson Brothers,
DIAMOND, Allegheny, Pa.
Residence—32 Palo Alto St., Second Ward.
Horses shall fully treated for all curable diseases, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Refers by permission to John White, Jr., Hop Merchant, 20 and 22 st. Pittsburgh; James M. Laird & Co., Coal Yards, 54 Depot, Allegheny; Dr. Thos. Hewitt, 34 Federal str. Allegheny; Wilson Brothers, Livery and Sale Stables, Diamond, Allegheny; C. M. Seely, Grant House, Federal street, Allegheny; Dr. Boyd Conner, Merchant, 120 Federal street, Allegheny; S. Gray Merchant, 24 Diamond, Allegheny; Wm. Mahler, Watchmaker, 150 Federal street, Allegheny.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO OWNERS OF HORSES.
DR. WEST begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his office and stables from the Red Lion yard to ST. CHARLES STABLES, opposite rear end of the St. Charles Hotel, Third street. Sick and Lame Horses taken in and skillfully treated, at a moderate charge. Horses of any infectious diseases not admitted, but every attention paid to them at the owner's stables. DOCTOR WEST'S celebrated CURE ALL LINIMENT, as used by all the principal Veterinary Colleges in Europe, will cure all Sores, Wind or Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulder, Sprains or Cuts, and will not injure the hair. Price 25 cents a bottle, at the office.
Night and country cases promptly attended to. Communications, address, St. Charles Stables, THIRD STREET, opposite St. Charles Hotel.
fe7:z88

PROF. N. P. DUFFEY,
VETERINARY SURGEON AND HORSE TRAINER,
Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, respectfully announces that he has opened an HOSPITAL STABLE at the corner of Liberty street and Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, also, a TRAINING and BOARDING STABLE on Beaver street, between Ohio street and Stockton avenue. Office at latter and residence at the former places. Special attention given to buying, selling, selecting and inspecting horses; and, with the assistance of Miss E. A. CHILDS, (who may be seen at his residence, corner of East Lane and Liberty St., Allegheny,) will give lessons in riding to either Ladies or Gentlemen. Refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen: J. Painter, J. C. Smith, Wm. S. Bissell, John Kirker, M.D., D. M. Evans. ja24:z79

LIVERY STABLES.

MERCHANTS'
LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.
J. W. NICHOLSON, PROPRIETOR.
NOS. 141 AND 142 THIRD STREET,
(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for hire. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Horses.
THOMAS MORELAND.....DANIEL L. MITCHELL.
MORELAND & MITCHELL,
Livery and Sale Stables,
426 LIBERTY STREET,
Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.
PITTSBURGH.
Particular attention paid to furnishing Hearses and Carriages for funerals.
Horses kept at livery myt:z:eh

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP GLEIS.
SINGERLY & GLEIS,
(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.)
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS
The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.
Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third st., Pittsburgh

CHAS. A. MILLER,
LITHOGRAPHER,
No. 90 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.
CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

JOHN MEGRAW,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,
43 WOOD STREET.
A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Fine Chewing Tobaccos always on hand.

EXCELSIOR WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON.
Manufacturers and dealers in
Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.
No. 6 FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE COURTS.

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, Oct. 26.—No business of general importance was transacted. The following is the trial list for this day:

82 Badger vs. Bash.
84 Stewart v. Stewart.
107 Battles vs. O'Hara.
108 Moran vs. O'Hara.
114 Bost vs. Kramer.
115 Oberinger vs. same.
116 Bost vs. same.
126 Atkinson vs. School Directors Third and Tenth wards.
130 Cochran vs. Freewalt.
137 Halleran for use vs. Kiser et al.
All on May last.

District Court—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, October 26.—A variety of miscellaneous business was transacted. Following is the trial list for this day:

13. Fawcett & Co. vs. J. K. Lanahan.
42. Albert Torrence vs. W. D. Hamilton.
43. P. Sparr et al. vs. A. McClintock.
47. James Smith vs. P. C. & C. R. R. Co.
48. Thomas H. Gibson vs. Andrew Morton.
51. Head & Metzgar vs. A. S. Rhians' administrators.
52. Ex'rs of Jos. Wainwright vs. John Rudge.

And then the cases in their order on the list to No. 92 inclusive.

Supreme Court.

SATURDAY, Oct. 26.—Present all the Judges except Chief Justice Woodward.

Howe vs. Steinfelder. Mackeys vs. Barber, and Findley vs. Findley, Crawford. Non. pros.

The cases from Venango county were continued to the 5th week of the term.

Court adjourned to meet on Monday at 9 A.M., when the list for Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana and Cambria will be taken up.

United States District Court.

The O'Hara bankruptcy case is still on trial, and will scarcely be concluded to-day.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—A nursemaid at Antwerp has nearly fallen victim to the fury of one of her youthful charges—a boy of eight. She had occasion to reprim and him, when he flew into a rage and stabbed her in the thigh with a penknife. The wound is serious though not dangerous.

—A young Russian Prince, of fourteen, at school at Neufchatel, ran away with a troop of Mountebanks to Soleure. Being brought back by the police he again escaped, but was arrested by the gendarmes and taken back to Neufchatel. Love for a danseuse was the exciting cause.

—Eight Bishops were present at the meeting of the working classes held at Wolverhampton, England, in connection with the Church Congress. They included the Bishop of Litchfield, who presided, and the Bishop of Oxford, who delivered the principal speech. The latter prelate made an earnest appeal to the workingmen to enter the fold of the Church of England.

—A serious riot has taken place among some Irish hop pickers at Western Beggard, Herefordshire. They smashed nearly two hundred panes of glass at the Crown Inn; the England Inn is a wreck. Everything in the house was smashed. The Parish Constable was left nearly dead. The county constabulary have apprehended six of the rioters, but the others have escaped.

—When the Frow Van Diemon, put to death by the order of the ferocious Duke of Alva, at Utrecht, ascended the scaffold, she was more than eighty-four years of age. She said to the executioner: "I hope your sword is sharp, as you will find my old neck rather tough." This seems like a grim parody of the words of Anne Boleyn: "I hear the executioner is very expert, and I have but a little neck."

—The office of a money changer at Dieppe, France, was recently plundered by an Englishman, who carried off 22,000 francs. The robbery was effected in concert with an accomplice, who inquired of the proprietor of the office the way to the steamboats for Newhaven; and while the owner stepped a few paces from his office to point out the spot, the thief entered the premises and abstracted the sum stated, with which he got clear off.

—Prussians are not too much beloved in either Hanover or Saxony, and a good deal of agitation consequently prevails. Especially in the latter country, nearly incessant quarrels arise between the Prussian Cabinet and the local authorities. This state of things makes the Berlin Cabinet rather uneasy, and it is generally attributed to the war preparations in France, by means of which the annexed kingdoms entertain great hopes of recovering their former position at no distant period.

—Berlin advices of Sept. 30 say: "On the 29th inst. the Pope held a secret consistory in the Vatican. In the speech His Holiness delivered on this occasion he mentioned the important fact that the correspondence between Napoleon and the late Emperor Maximilian had been placed in his hands at the time of the imprisonment of the latter at Queretaro. This correspondence, which commenced before the departure of the Imperial victim to Mexico, is supposed to contain the letter in which Napoleon promised to stand by Maximilian come what might."

—Benito Juarez and Porfirio Diaz were the opposing candidates for the Presidency of the Mexican Republic, though it does not appear that General Diaz desired to put himself in opposition to President Juarez, preferring his present position of General-in-Chief of the army. The province of Vera Cruz gave him a majority, however, but in the other districts, as far as heard from, Juarez had large majorities. Durango, Guadalajara, Mexico, Chihuahua, being among the States so voting. With the election of Juarez a brother of the Secretary of State, Tejada, will be the *ex-officio* Vice President.

—Advices from Port au Prince, the capital of Hayti, state that the government troops have completely dispersed the insurgents in the north, known as Cacos, and under President Salnave's administration peace and tranquility have been secured over the entire island. He has issued a proclamation congratulating the people upon the return of peace. The government has dispatched a circular to the Haytien Legation at Washington, Paris, London and Madrid, asserting that it will use its best endeavors to strengthen and make profitable the important commercial relations existing between Hayti and the United States, France, England and Northern Germany.

—The Prussians will find it quite refreshing in these days of threatened war to learn the effect produced by the Chassepot projectile. Dr. Sarazin, of Strasburg, has made some experiments on a corpse at close quarters, with the following results: 1st, the diameter of the orifice made by the bullet entering the body is not sensibly larger than that of the projectile; and the diameter of the orifice by which the bullet leaves the body is from seven to thirteen times larger than that of the projectile; 3d, the arteries and veins are cut transversely, retracted and gaping, and the muscles torn and reduced to a pulp; 4th, the bones are smashed in a manner altogether out of proportion with the dimensions of the projectile. To sum up, the wounding effects present a remarkable intensity, and it is well to note that the balls, after passing through the body, pierced two one-inch planks and buried themselves deeply in the wall behind.

—Fifty years ago St. Jeau de Luz and Socoa were names familiar enough to English ears, the former as the headquarters of the Duke of Wellington, the latter as the little port at which the stores and munitions of the British army were landed; subsequently their career has been so uneventful that you may not know of the existence of a breakwater which now runs out from Socoa point. Here last night happened an accident which involved the life of one poor fellow, but which might have been politically much more disastrous. The Empress and the Prince Imperial had been cruising towards the Spanish coast; but finding the sea would be too high to land at Biarritz, the yacht took shelter behind the breakwater, and the royal party, instead of landing at Socoa, started in the yatch's boat for St. Jeau de Luz. The pilot who had charge of the leading boat in which were the Empress and the Prince, missed the entrance of the harber, ran the boat among the rock, somehow fell overboard himself, and was drowned. The royal party were carried through the surf and safely landed. The boats in which were the suite hit the entrance of the harbor, following, as they supposed, the royal gig. Great was their consternation when they found what had befallen the Empress and her boy.

—While Napoleon is communing with himself at Biarritz, reviewing old connexions and meditating new ones, time is being equally turned to account by the vigilant Minister at the head of this Government. Acting probably on the supposition that the Russian overtures in regard to the East may be ultimately received with a better grace at Paris than was the case a few months ago, Count Bismarck the other day ran over *incognito* to Dresden to pay a visit to Baron Beust, sojourning there. Since then the Count has taken flight again to Pomerania, as the papers say, still farther east, as rumor, that inquisitive busy-body, will have it. Whatever credence we may attach to this last report, it is a fact that, profiting by recent event in Italy, the Prussian Premier has managed to place himself on a rather more cordial footing with M. Rattazzi, so long the staunch adherent of France in the Florence Cabinet. This rapprochement, the consequence it seems, of the determination of Louis Napoleon to protect the Pope against all comers, is likely to last as long as the September Convention is not modified in accordance with the urgent requests of the Italian government. Immediately before the last venturesome attempt of Garibaldi, the relations between Berlin and Florence had assumed so intimate a character as to render the capture of the Italian patriot partly dependent upon the advice of the Prussian Premier.

Birmingham Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for at Buchanan Postoffice, October 28, 1867.

Anderson Wm
Allen Joseph
Al Bad F Jor
Abraham Mary
B
Butler Marr
Maley Amanda
Bard Mr Little L
Brubaker Jos P
Black Exey
Butler Jesse
Bell John
C
Chess H
Champ M A
Caldwell Jane
Cleary Thos
Clark Lizzie J
Campbell Wm
Camp Giles
D
Davis Mattie
Dunbar R S
Davis Mary J
Davis Minerva
Dean Weston
E
Elliott & Lyons
Greer Annie E
H
Hughes Wm
Hebrank Jenie
Herman Shan
Hous Amos
Israel Joseph
J
Johnson Mrs Dr
Johnson Jas F
Jarrett W A
K
Kerr Addie
Krempe M S
Kirchenbaum P
Kennedy Sarah
L
Locke Sarah J
M
Mallone Henry
Morley J F
Morris Wm H
Mc Gan R F
Morley Mary E
Morley Geo
Morgan W H
Mallvany John
Mc
McCarty E J
McDow H M A
McGowan N H
McAllister Mag
McClure John B
M Sweeney A
McKain Math
McGee Jas W
Miller Louisa
McKibben Wm
N
Newrold Sarah
Nidick E W
P
Phillips Mary O
Phillips Mary
Pilot & Thos
Powell E
R
Reed J P
Robson Laura
Rhedes Chas
S
Stewart F A
Smith Gustri
Shearer Ed K
Sipey Rebecca
Strasser Mary
Sale Andr Thos
T
Thomas C John
Todd Philip
W
Warner And
White Fmma
Wheeler Geo A
Watt John
Watters Geo
Weaver Emma
Y
Young Dan

E. G. KERHAN, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,
BOILER MAKERS
AND
SHEET IRON WORKERS,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.
Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja31:ed

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH are secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. se30:MW

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostrate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. se30:MW

HELMBOLD'S
BUCHU
Is a certain cure for diseases of the
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Sabbath School Teachers' Institute.

The Second Annual Convention—Second Day.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention assembled Saturday morning at ten o'clock. The attendance was large, and the proceedings created more than usual interest. The usual devotional exercises occupied the first half hour. Several beautiful and appropriate hymns were sung, after which Rev. Dr. Douglas offered up an eloquent and fervent prayer.

The hour for taking up the regular business having arrived, the question for discussion, "Consecrated Teachers," was read by the Chairman.

Dr. Howard opened the discussion. He said the term "Consecrated" carried him back in imagination many years—back to the days of Judaism. Sacrifices were in those days consecrated and offered up to God. So should the life of a teacher be devoted to the service of the living God. His duty was an onerous, solemn, and important one, and his chief object should be the salvation of his scholars. He should labor to impress upon his pupils the beneficence of the Creator,—His almighty power and wonderful goodness.

Messrs Burtt and Scovil followed at some length in forcible and eloquent addresses upon the subject, in which the duties of teachers were fully discussed and explained.

Rev. Mr. Palmer, in a few remarks, concurred in what had been said by the previous speakers, at the conclusion of which the Convention joined in singing the familiar hymn

"Come thou fount of every blessing."

The Convention then proceeded to the discussion of the next subject, viz: "Teachers' Meetings and Teachers' Training."

Rev. Mr. Bakewell opened the discussion in an able address, which was followed by short addresses from several other delegates, whose remarks were strictly pertinent to the subject under consideration.

Rev. Dr. Scovil thought that teachers expected too much from their pastors. They should be more independent and self-reliant, and all in their power to perform their duties as teachers, before seeking aid of their ministers. He thought as a general thing the subjects selected for discussion at teachers' meetings were too lame and of too general a character. Subjects of a special nature should be selected, and they should always be of an interesting character. Such questions he said were abundant.

Rev. Mr. McClure said that teachers' meetings were of great utility, from the fact that they encouraged the youthful mind and stimulated it to renewed and continued efforts of improvement. At these meetings, he said, teachers should make brief interchanges of views, in regard to their methods of imparting instruction. To labor successfully, as Sabbath School teachers, it was necessary, he said, to study the lesson, and go to the class thoroughly prepared.

Several other delegates joined in the discussion, giving elaborate exposition of their views on the question and the various methods of instruction now in use.

The Convention then sung the beautiful Sunday School hymn,

"There's a country far from Macedonia."

After which Rev. Alfred Taylor, Secretary of the State Sabbath School Institute, took the floor and entertained the Convention with an able and practical address on the advantages and benefits of Sabbath Schools, and the method of conducting them.

Mr. Taylor said that parents sometimes depended too much upon Sabbath School teachers, and often shifted the entire responsibility of the religious training of their children upon them. This should not be the case. On the other hand, they should relieve the teachers of all the labor possible. Sunday School lessons, he said, often became irksome to children for a want of interest, and it should, therefore, be the aim of the teacher to diffuse all the interest possible in his lessons, thereby making the Sunday School room the most attractive place the child could find. When this method was practiced, there was always a good attendance, and the child will fly to the school was called the scholars would be found in their seats, instead of being away fishing, nutting or skating, as was too often the case. Mothers should always be filled with a spirit of genial cheerfulness when in communication with their children, and all austerity should be eschewed. It was far better to rule by love than by fear. Sabbath School teachers should never lose sight of the responsibility resting upon them, and should be imbued in the work by a spirit of sanctified industry. They should visit the members of the classes individually, and converse with them in a friendly manner, not upon the subject of religion alone, but upon matters of general interest and importance, not forgetting, however, the main object, which was to lead them to a knowledge of the Savior. Such a course, he said, could not fail to be productive of great good.

The hour for closing the morning session having arrived, the long metre doxology was sung and the Convention adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

DEVOTION EXERCISES.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock, Rev. B. Keck in the Chair. The exercises were opened by singing "When I can read my title clear."

The Chairman then read as the scriptural lesson the fifteenth chapter of John, after which Rev. Mr. Snyder offered up a fervent prayer. The Convention then United in singing

"Happy day."

INFANT SCHOOLS.

The hour having arrived for entering upon the regular business, the subject for discourse "Infant Schools"—Memorizing—Its use and abuse," was taken up.

Rev. Alfred Taylor opened the discussion. He said that the custom of arranging young and inexperienced teachers to the infant classes, was not always advisable; that they needed experience as much if not more than any other. Teachers should always be honest with the pupils, and when asked a question they cannot answer they should admit their want of knowledge, and at once hunt up an answer for the child. In infant teaching it is necessary for the teacher to have a considerable amount of biblical knowledge, and a great deal of christian love—an article, he said, essentially necessary to the success of any teacher. His remarks were full of pith and moment and were interspersed with incidents illustrative of his position on the question under discussion. The beautiful Sunday School hymn, commencing

"The children are gathering from near and afar,"

was now sung.

Rev. Snyder spoke for a few moments in reference to the name "Infant School." He objected to the name; it gives too much the idea of "babes in arms," he said, and the little folks did not like it. He thought a change should be made, and suggested that it be called the Junior School.

Rev. Squires entertained the Convention for a short time on the subject of infant schools. He endorsed what had been said by Mr. Snyder in regard to the name.

The discussion of the second proposition in the question—"Memorizing—its Use or Abuse," was postponed.

PRACTICAL LESSON.

Mrs. Campbell, a teacher in the Tenth ward Mission Schools, having a portion of her class present, gave the Convention a practical illustration of her method of teaching. The class passed through a regular lesson, which was of a very interesting character, and the manner in which the children acquitted themselves was highly creditable to them, as well as to their estimable instructors. The lesson was commenced by the class repeating the Lord's prayer in concert, after which they sung the one hundred and third Psalm. They then answered the questions of the Catechesim in a remarkably prompt and satisfactory manner. Mrs. Campbell then read a portion of the scripture, upon which the class was examined. The lesson occupied considerable time, and was one of the most interesting exercises of the session.

A number of the delegates expressed themselves highly pleased with Mrs. Campbell's method of instruction. Mr. Taylor said that he had never listened to an infant class lesson with more interest and pleasure—indeed, he was delighted with it. He liked the clear and distinct manner in which Mrs. C. addressed herself to her class, and the remarkable way she held their attention throughout the lesson. He was sorry that all Sunday School teachers could not be present to witness the exercise.

The beautiful hymn commencing

"Shall we stag in heaven forever?"

was then sung by the congregation, after which Rev. Mr. Taylor gave a practical illustration of this method of teaching a class. The exercise occupied nearly an hour, and was of a very interesting character. His method was to follow every subject through the whole scriptures. At the close of the lesson fifteen minutes were occupied in

REVIEW AND CRITICISM.

Mr. Snyder wished to know whether he would use that method for teaching the classes, or was it intended as a lesson for teachers?

Mr. Taylor said if he were teaching a class he would adopt that method; that it was so plain and simple that any person could soon become familiar with it, and with the aid of a common reference bible any teacher could prepare a lesson in fifteen minutes.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year reported the names of the following gentlemen:

President—Rev. S. F. Scovil.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Frew, George H. Anderson, J. Allen McCrum, P. H. Lanfman and J. A. Emery.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Dr. Jno. Douglas.

Recording Secretary—Rev. Wm. H. Locke.

Treasurer—E. W. Morrow.

Business Committee—Thomas H. Lane, David Robinson, H. K. Porter, M. A. Woodward, Wm. Reinehart, Prof. Norcross and J. H. Hillman.

The report was received and adopted.

Rev. Mr. Scovil urged upon those present the necessity of a thorough organization, in order that the State Institute *might be* furnished with correct statistics in regard to Sunday Schools.

Mr. Taylor concurred with the speaker who had just taken his seat, and was pleased to see so much interest manifested.

Mr. Scovil recommended that a Convention be held previous to the time for holding the State Convention.

Mr. Robinson recommended that a number of meetings be held during the ensuing year.

Mr. Scovil moved that the Business Committee be instructed to call the Convention together, at least once, at such time and place as they should think best, previous to the meeting of the State Convention, and that they have plans prepared for procuring the statistics. The motion prevailed.

The long metre doxology was then sung, and the Convention adjourned till half past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at seven and a half o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Rev. Snyder in the Chair, and the exercises were opened by singing the fifteenth hymn,

"Joyfully, joyfully, onward we move."

After which the Convention read in concert fifteen verses of the twelfth chapter of Matthew. Mr. Baker then led in prayer. The nineteenth hymn was then sung by the Convention,

"My days are gliding swiftly by."

DISCUSSION.

The hour for discussion having arrived, the Chairman announced the question, viz: "Unity in Sunday School Work."

Rev. Mr. Scovil opened the discussion. He said that outside pressure gave unity to **all nations** and suppose that that made us a nation. During the last ten years, since Sabbath Schools had been in existence, the church had prospered more than ever before. The hopes that attend the Sabbath School work tend to unite Christians. He referred to the unity springing up between different denominations, and attributed it in a great measure to Sabbath Schools.

Rev. Mr. Snyder said that he would like to know what the committee, who framed the question under discussion, meant by it. He thought under any construction that could be put upon it, it did not admit of discussion. That without unity in any event, or under any construction, a school could not succeed. It meant a unity of any particular denomination; it admitted of no doubt as to the propriety of unity. He believed that the Sunday School was part of the Church; that one could not be successful without the other.

Mr. Robinson, one of the Committee, in explanation said that the object of the Committee was to make the question the subject of prayer during the hours allotted to devotional exercises, and not a subject for dissussion. He said there should be a unity among the schools of different denominations.

Mr. Taylor said that if God's people were one in Jesus Christ, the world would believe indeed that Christ was the Savior. The professors of christian life and christian purposes must admit this if they would be successful.

The Convention was then led in prayer by —— after which the discussion was continued.

Rev. W. H. Locke said that he thought there was a great deal in the subject which at first appeared to be without interest. He said that it did not seem to him that denominational unity was sectarianism; he loved his denomination, but that did not prevent him from loving the brothers of other denominations. He believed in a unity of all denominations in this Sunday School question.

Mr. Scovil said that he had seen so much disaster in schools for want of unity that he thought schools could not be successful without it. He thought there should be a unity of lessons in schools of the same church, and, if possible, in all the churches. He would make the effort to have a unity in all the schools in his congregation.

Mr. Taylor said that some persons might say that Mr. Scovil's idea of unity was impracticable, but he knew it was not, and referred to the Sunday Schools of Syracuse, New York, which he said all had the same lesson each day.

Mr. Rabe said that teachers' meetings would be more interesting if there was unity of action.

Mr. Burt, in a few remarks, expressed himself in favor of unity in every respect. He knew that the schools in his neighborhood suffered from a want of unanimous vote. If he was in favor of but one sermon a day; more than that made it irksome and laborious for teachers, and took too much time from the Sabbath School.

Mr. Scovil spoke for a few moments on the subject. He thought they should press on and not interfere with each other's work.

Mr. Lavely advocated a unity of lessons; he thought much good would be derived from it.

The time having elapsed which was allotted to the discussion of this subject, the Convention joined in singing the twelfth hymn:

"Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well;
To gether such as brethren are,
In unity to dwell."

The next question for consideration was that of

SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Mr. Burke said that the great study of all Sabbath School teachers had been how to dispense with libraries; but he believed that it was an unnecessary evil in Sabbath Schools. He gave an explanation of a plan for distributing libraries, which he thought would prove a successful one. It accomplished the result that was so much desired, viz: That of distributing the books without taking up the time of the school. The scholar was furnished with a catalogue and card upon which was his or her name and number, also the marks of five books. This card was put in the book returned by the scholar and the book was supplied by the librarian.

Rev. Mr. Miller gave an exposition which he thought preferable to the one just mentioned. His method was objected to, because the scholar was allowed to take the book to the class.

Mr. Scovil said that he did not think that a proceeding serious objection, he could not see how it could be an objection, and he did; not think it had even been urged before. He was in favor of libraries; thought they were the life of a school, and would not for any consideration blot them out.

The Chairman announced that the hour for the final adjournment of the Convention had arrived, and said that there were a number of questions which had been sent in, that should be answered, but unless the time was extended, he was afraid it would be impossible. On motion the time was extended half an hour.

The questions were then read and answered.

On motion, a vote of thanks was returned to the trustees of the Church for the use of the room.

Mr. McClintock moved that a vote of thanks be returned to Mr. Bacon, of Detroit, for the address he had made to the Institute. The motion carried by a unanimous vote.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Douglas, a vote of thanks was returned to Rev. E. B. Snyder, chairman, and Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell who gave the practical lesson in teaching, and to the reporters of the press.

A resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to Rev A. Taylor, Secretary of the State Sunday School Institution, was adopted.

The long metre Doxology was then sung, and after a short but fervent prayer, and benediction by Rev. Mr. Taylor, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Seventh night of the great and versatile commedian, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, in "Our American Cousin at Home." This play has been written especially for Mr. Chanfrau. The entire stock company will appear.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—A rare good bill to-night, embracing a combination of talent. The best of order is preserved and we congratulate Messrs. Williams and Jefferson on the success of their management.

SALE OF SEATS.—At nine o'clock this morning the sale of reserved seats for the grand vocal concerts, to be given by Miss Caroline McCaffrey, of Philadelphia, assisted by a number of eminent professional vocalists, at the Academy of Music on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, will commence at C. C. Mellor's music store, No. 81 Wood street. As no extra price is charged for reserving seats, we may anticipate a rush.

GRAND CONCERT.—We trust our musical friends will bear in mind that a grand vocal concert will be given by the choir of Trinity Church, at City Hall tomorrow evening. The programme embraces choice selections from the leading compositions of English and German authors. Concert commences at eight o'clock; carriages may be ordered for ten o'clock. Reserved seats for sale at the music stores.

FAIR.—The fair under the auspices of the ladies of St. Bridgets Church in the Seventh Ward will continue during the present week. Thus far it has been a grand success, reflecting the highest credit on all concerned in its management. No where else can an hour be more pleasantly spent.

DAN RICE'S great American show opens at the Red Lion lot on Thursday next. This is the best circus and combination in the country and to add to its attractions the great Daniel is connected with it.

Sudden Death.—Miss Lizzie, daughter of Mr. John Nasser, of Lawrenceville, died very suddenly on Saturday morning. She arose in apparent good health, but while engaged in preparing breakfast complained of a strange feeling, and in half an hour was a corpse.

Two Men in the county jail since the 15th of August last, committed by Justice Abrams, of McKeesport, for "selling goods without license," were discharged on Saturday by Judge Sterrett, the Court holding that there was no criminal offense charged against them.

Thanksgiving Day.—The 28th day of next month has been designated by the President as a day of National thanksgiving.

For years the glass works of Pittsburgh were supplied with sand gathered on the Allegheny mountains, northeast of Bellefonte, and it is now proposed to erect an immense glass factory in that locality, where will be manufactured every kind and quality of article from the brittle mineral. In addition, arrangements are also making to erect a large steel works in that vicinity. The chance from present indications is also to be erected works for the manufacture of edge tools, scythes, &c.

Seriously Injured.—Mr. Adam Turney, of Greensberg, a man eighty years of age, was seriously injured Saturday morning, by falling through a hatch way, in the tin and copper establishment of his sons, A. & J. Turney, of Greensburgh. Mr. T. had gone up to the second floor for some purpose, and his sight being defective, he fell through the hatch way which had just been opened for the purpose of hoisting up some ware. His injuries, although of a severe and painful character, are not thought to be serious. He was improving slowly last evening.

Wanted to Murder.—George S. Brown appeared before Alderman Thomas, on Saturday, and entered complaint against George Vollmer, alleging that while he (Brown) was, by direction of a deputy of the Sheriff, looking after some property, upon which a levy had been made, Vollmer threatened to kill him with an axe. Vloimer was arrested and held to answer for surety of the peace. The parties reside in Oakland township.

G. A. R.—Post No. 91 of the Grand Army of the Republic organized by the District Commander, E. A. Monteeth, on Friday evening, will meet this evening at their hall in Allegheny City, and on each Monday evening until further notice.

C. M. T. N.—The City Councils will hold their regular monthly meeting this evening.

The new St. Paul's Orphan Asylum in the Sixth ward will be dedicated on the 28th proximo.

Next Friday night will be Hallow Ev'n

—The Newark, N. J. *Journal* says: Mr. Frederick Simonson has shown us a beautiful specimen of fruit, the result of a new process of ingrafting. A plum tree and a peach tree grew side by side in the garden of Mrs. L. A. Simonson, in Washington street. Early in the season, by way of experiment, six fruit buds on the plum tree were cut with a knife and a thread to the same number of buds on the peach tree. Four of these united buds dropped immature from the trees. The other two set and matured fruit, one being attached to the peach tree and the other to the plum. In shape it does resemble the plum and in color the peach, but the flavor partook of both the peach and plum. The pit also exhibited some of the peculiarities of both these fruits. As a curiosity the experiment is an interesting one, although in a practical way it can prove of little service, owing to the time and labor in uniting the buds. What the seed of this hybrid fruit may produce is a question however for the future.

—King William of Prussia has a very handsome addition to his income in the English property of the Hanoverian Crown. By the treaty of 1717 the property belongs to to *de facto* ruler of Hanover. It yields the annual revenue of about £600,000.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather yesterday was cloudy and warm, and in the afternoon there was every appearance of rain.

The account of the improvement of the Ohio River at Brunot's Island, as published in an evening cotemporary of Friday, was correct, except in one important particular. The account refers to the channel cleared as being one hundred feet wide, as though that width were sufficient for coalboat fleets, which it is not. But the obstructions have been cleared away from a much greater width, in fact, coalboatmen will now have the whole of the left hand channel free for their fleets of any width they may choose to make them. The average width of the river on the left of Brunot's Island in the present very low water is six hundred feet, and the narrowest water four hundred and fifty feet. The average width of the water in a coalboat stage is one thousand feet, and the narrowest water eight hundred and seventy feet.

Capt. John Agawalt of the towboat Wild Duck and Mr. John Ekin, clerk of the Emma No. 2, were in Cincinnati on Thursday last.

THE LOSS OF COAL BARGES—IMPORTANT TO THE OWNERS.—The following is an amendment offered by Captain C. W. Batchelor, amendment to section 19, as, of the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention, having passed that body. If this bill should pass Congress and become a law, it will definitely settle this vexed question of enrolling coal barges:

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That upon application by the master or owner, the local inspectors shall, once in twelve months at least, carefully inspect the hulls, boilers and machinery of any such passenger steamer and barge, belonging to their respective districts, *provided* such steamers and barges are in use; and they shall satisfy themselves that steamers and barges are in such condition that they may be used in navigation with safety to life and property, and that all the requirements of the law in regard to fire boats, pumps, hose, life-preservers, and other things, are faithfully complied with, and that the boilers and hulls are free from defects in the hold, to carry steam for the extinguishment of fires in case of accident. *Provided*, however, that nothing in this act shall be considered as to apply to barges engaged exclusively in the transportation of coal.

The quarantine lately established at Island No. 37 by the authorities has been raised, and the *learned* (?) and *talented* (?) Dr. Perkins released from the arduous duty of writing certificates and collecting two cents each from passing steamers.

Mr. Mansfield, President of the Vicksburg and New Orleans Packet Company, has contracted to carry a semi-weekly mail between Vicksburg and New Orleans for $3,000, with the privilege of a tri-weekly mail for $4,000, at the option of the department. The former contractors will be prosecuted for their failure to comply with their contract.

The New Orleans *Crescent*, of last Sunday week, says: The steamer Stonewall leaves the landing this morning for the purpose of proceeding some days ago sited, at such time and place as they should think best, previous to the meeting of the State Convention, and that they have plans prepared for procuring the statistics. The motion prevailed.

The long metre doxology was then sung, and the Convention adjourned till half past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at seven and a half o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Rev. Snyder in the Chair, and the exercises were opened by singing the fifteenth hymn,

"Joyfully, joyfully, onward we move."

After which the Convention read in concert fifteen verses of the twelfth chapter of Matthew. Mr. Baker then led in prayer. The nineteenth hymn was then sung by the Convention,

"My days are gliding swiftly by."

DISCUSSION.

The hour for discussion having arrived, the Chairman announced the question, viz: "Unity in Sunday School Work."

Rev. Mr. Scovil opened the discussion. He said that outside pressure gave unity to **all nations** and supposed that that made us a nation. During the last ten years, since Sabbath Schools had been in existence, the church had prospered more than ever before. The hopes that attend the Sabbath School work tend to unite Christians. He referred to the unity springing up between different denominations, and attributed it in a great measure to Sabbath Schools.

Rev. Mr. Snyder said that he would like to know what the committee, who framed the question under discussion, meant by it. He thought under any construction that could be put upon it, it did not admit of discussion. That without unity in any event, or under any construction, a school could not succeed. It meant a unity of any particular denomination; it admitted of no doubt as to the propriety of unity. He believed that the Sunday School was part of the Church; that one could not be successful without the other.

Mr. Robinson, one of the Committee, in explanation said that the object of the Committee was to make the question the subject of prayer during the hours allotted to devotional exercises, and not a subject for dissussion. He said there should be a unity among the schools of different denominations.

Mr. Taylor said that if God's people were one in Jesus Christ, the world would believe indeed that Christ was the Savior. The professors of christian life and christian purposes must admit this if they would be successful.

The Convention was then led in prayer by —— after which the discussion was continued.

Rev. W. H. Locke said that he thought there was a great deal in the subject which at first appeared to be without interest. He said that it did not seem to him that denominational unity was sectarianism; he loved his denomination, but that did not prevent him from loving the brothers of other denominations. He believed in a unity of all denominations in this Sunday School question.

Mr. Scovil said that he had seen so much disaster in schools for want of unity that he thought schools could not be successful without it. He thought there should be a unity of lessons in schools of the same church, and, if possible, in all the churches. He would make the effort to have a unity in all the schools in his congregation.

Mr. Taylor said that some persons might say that Mr. Scovil's idea of unity was impracticable, but he knew it was not, and referred to the Sunday Schools of Syracuse, New York, which he said all had the same lesson each day.

Mr. Rabe said that teachers' meetings would be more interesting if there was unity of action.

Mr. Burt, in a few remarks, expressed himself in favor of unity in every respect. He knew that the schools in his neighborhood suffered from a want of unanimous vote. If he was in favor of but one sermon a day; more than that made it irksome and laborious for teachers, and took too much time from the Sabbath School.

Mr. Scovil spoke for a few moments on the subject. He thought they should press on and not interfere with each other's work.

Mr. Lavely advocated a unity of lessons; he thought much good would be derived from it.

The time having elapsed which was allotted to the discussion of this subject, the Convention joined in singing the twelfth hymn:

"Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well;
Together such as brethren are,
In unity to dwell."

The next question for consideration was that of

SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Mr. Burke said that the great study of all Sabbath School teachers had been how to dispense with libraries; but he believed that it was an unnecessary evil in Sabbath Schools. He gave an explanation of a plan for distributing libraries, which he thought would prove a successful one. It accomplished the result that was so much desired, viz: That of distributing the books without taking up the time of the school. The scholar was furnished with a catalogue and card upon which was his or her name and number, also the marks of five books. This card was put in the book returned by the scholar and the book was supplied by the librarian.

Rev. Mr. Miller gave an exposition which he thought preferable to the one just mentioned. His method was objected to, because the scholar was allowed to take the book to the class.

Mr. Scovil said that he did not think that a proceeding serious objection, he could not see how it could be an objection, and he did; not think it had even been urged before. He was in favor of libraries; thought they were the life of a school, and would not for any consideration blot them out.

The Chairman announced that the hour for the final adjournment of the Convention had arrived, and said that there were a number of questions which had been sent in, that should be answered, but unless the time was extended, he was afraid it would be impossible. On motion the time was extended half an hour.

The questions were then read and answered.

On motion, a vote of thanks was returned to the trustees of the Church for the use of the room.

Mr. McClintock moved that a vote of thanks be returned to Mr. Bacon, of Detroit, for the address he had made to the Institute. The motion carried by a unanimous vote.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Douglas, a vote of thanks was returned to Rev. E. B. Snyder, chairman, and Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell who gave the practical lesson in teaching, and to the reporters of the press.

A resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to Rev A. Taylor, Secretary of the State Sunday School Institution, was adopted.

The long metre Doxology was then sung, and after a short but fervent prayer, and benediction by Rev. Mr. Taylor, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Seventh night of the great and versatile commedian, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, in "Our American Cousin at Home." This play has been written especially for Mr. Chanfrau. The entire stock company will appear.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—A rare good bill to-night, embracing a combination of talent. The best of order is preserved and we congratulate Messrs. Williams and Jefferson on the success of their management.

SALE OF SEATS.—At nine o'clock this morning the sale of reserved seats for the grand vocal concerts, to be given by Miss Caroline McCaffrey, of Philadelphia, assisted by a number of eminent professional vocalists, at the Academy of Music on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, will commence at C. C. Mellor's music store, No. 81 Wood street. As no extra price is charged for reserving seats, we may anticipate a rush.

GRAND CONCERT.—We trust our musical friends will bear in mind that a grand vocal concert will be given by the choir of Trinity Church, at City Hall tomorrow evening. The programme embraces choice selections from the leading compositions of English and German authors. Concert commences at eight o'clock; carriages may be ordered for ten o'clock. Reserved seats for sale at the music stores.

FAIR.—The fair under the auspices of the ladies of St. Bridgets Church in the Seventh Ward will continue during the present week. Thus far it has been a grand success, reflecting the highest credit on all concerned in its management. No where else can an hour be more pleasantly spent.

DAN RICE'S great American show opens at the Red Lion lot on Thursday next. This is the best circus and combination in the country and to add to its attractions the great Daniel is connected with it.

Sudden Death.—Miss Lizzie, daughter of Mr. John Nasser, of Lawrenceville, died very suddenly on Saturday morning. She arose in apparent good health, but while engaged in preparing breakfast complained of a strange feeling, and in half an hour was a corpse.

Two Men in the county jail since the 15th of August last, committed by Justice Abrams, of McKeesport, for "selling goods without license," were discharged on Saturday by Judge Sterrett, the Court holding that there was no criminal offense charged against them.

Thanksgiving Day.—The 28th day of next month has been designated by the President as a day of National thanksgiving.

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5-20 *BONDS OF* 1867,
Interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 26, 1867.

Gold opened firm at 141¾, advanced to 142¾, declined to 141¾, and closed strong at 141¾. The bear clique, who is largely short, has resorted to all kinds of maneuvers to bring the market nearer 140 before the close of the week, but were unsuccessful. A decline to 140 would no doubt frighten a large number of weak holders to sell, and thus force the market down in like manner, as was done in May, 1866, and thus secure an immense profit to the bear clique. But matters may look different on Monday, since the inevitable embarkation of the French troops at London may give rise to apprehensions of a general war in Europe, and put securities down and gold up.

The bond market responded to the decline in gold, and, therefore, there was a general rise in all the different descriptions of National securities; 1881s, 5-20s of 1864 and 1865, and 7-30s all advanced from ¼ to ⅛ per cent. It is doubtful, however, whether the market will be sustained, the advance having brought out a large amount of bonds to realize, and the shipments from the interior rather increase.

Stocks are buoyant throughout the entire list, but sales are light, and large blocks could not be sold without bringing down the entire market.

Closing New York quotations received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 141¾; 1881's, 113; 5-20's, 1862, 112¾; 1864, 109¾; 1865, 109¾; Consols, 107¾; 10-40's, 100¾.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	81¾
Merchants Union Express	20¼
Western Union Telegraph	34
Erie R. R. preferred	57
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	97½
Northwestern Railroad—common	47¾
Northwestern—preferred	66¼
New York Central	113¾
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	25
Michigan Southern	87½
Corydon	70
Quartz	1 30
Quicksilver	18¼

—The Montreal *Witness*, of October 25th, says of the failure of the Commercial Bank of Canada:

Yesterday there were ominous signs and hints of impending calamity in financial circles, from which we inferred that there might be something serious; but the facts did not become known generally till this morning. The suspension of the Commercial Bank, which has long been in a bad way, but struggling and from other banking institutions, to enable them to sustain a steady run which set in early yesterday, was successful, and they announce a suspension of specie payments. As is usual on such occasions, they hope to pay all the note circulation and all the deposit holders; and it is to be hoped that this hope will prove well founded. The fact that both the Bank of British North America and Bank of Montreal have declined to assist, with the explosion of her boilers, and a few days ago passed up the river with the remains of his unfortunate victims, who were lost on the bank at that time. We understand that there is but one member of his family living.

The Argosy went on Eureka Docks yesterday morning. We learn that a large force of hands was employed to work on her all night, in order that she might be prepared to receive freight to-day for Big Sandy. A number will come off the Marine Railway on Saturday.

A St. Louis telegram, under date of Thursday, says: The steamer Thompson, hence to New Orleans, sunk a barge in Cypress Bend. Some of the cargo was saved. The opposition to the old Keokuk Packet Company will soon build a magnificent steamer. It will be named the Abe McPike. Delay continues to overtake boats in every direction, from low water and from fogs, which have recently been dense and protracted. The water slowly recedes. The rise of barges gives no sign of drawing to an early close. Although the Mississippi Barge Company has of late given very little evidence of vitality, the Atlantic line finds business dispensible, and while the stern wheeler Starlight has gone with her two barges, the W. R. Arthur is to be cut in two and lengthened 25 feet and widened 10.

TWO MEN FOUND IN THE RIVER CLINGING TO A SNAG.—On the morning of the 22d inst. the steamer City of Cairo, bound from Memphis to this port, picked up two men holding to a snag in the middle of the river, and had been there for fifteen hours! Their names are Edward Cooper and Henry Dennison. They belonged to party of four men from Laporte, Indiana, and were coming up the river in a sailboat, which capsized near Devil's Island. Harry Martin reached the island in safety, and Wm. Carter is missing. They had four chests of tools and four trunks, which were lost by the capsizing of the sailboat. The two men who were rescued by the City of Cairo were taken to Eyre's Landing, Gaines, Kiley generously making no charge for fare.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of Friday, says: Louis *Democrat* two days ago cited, in evidence of the importance of St. Louis, that seven boats arrived at Memphis from that city in one day, while only one arrived from Cincinnati. The fact as triumphantly pointed to by our cotemporary don't really prove so much if it be known that probably two-thirds of the cargoes of these seven St. Louis boats were made up of Cincinnati freight, shipped by rail to that city. It is not at all improbable that this is the truth of the matter. The railroads to St. Louis are now overcrowded with business, and on an average, two hundred tons of freight are dispatched daily by rail from Cincinnati via St. Louis. A gentlemen just from that city says that but for the receipts of freight from Cincinnati for reshipment South, business there would be very dull.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of Saturday, says: We understand that another line of boats, to ply between here and New Orleans, is being formed, to be composed of the following steamers: Leonidas, Emma No. 3, Wanadaris, Ezra Forter, Silver Cloud No. 2, Messenger, and perhaps the Maggie Hays and Kenton.

RECENT STEAMBOAT TRANSFERS AT SAINT LOUIS.—Moliie Hughes, late from the Tennessee, Robert Wyld sells to T. H. Becket, of Pittsburg, for $12,000, October 12th. Gold Finch; Mepham & Bro. sell to Wm. Kaye, of Memphis, for $10,000, October 12th. Little Rock; P. H. French sells one-half to John S. Doyle for $3,000, September 8.

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Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. feb7

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 26, 1867.

The general markets have been unusually dull during the past week, and some articles, including Flour and Grain, are weak and lower. In other articles, there has been no important changes in prices, but as the demand is restricted mainly to supplying the wants of the retail trade, the transactions, generally, are of an unimportant character.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged—demand fair and offerings very light; we continue to quote prime Red at $2.50 in first hands, and $2.55@2.60, in store. Oats quiet and unchanged at 65@66c, on track, and 68@70c, in store. Corn is very dull, and declining; we have sales of old reported at $1.20 @1.25; new crop cannot be quoted above $1.00, and but few buyers, even, at that. Barley is a little dull, but prices are without quotable change; prime Spring is selling at $1.30, in first hands, and $1.35@1.38, in store. Rye is steady, with regular sales at $1.45@1.50.

FLOUR—Is a shade firmer, but there is no improvement to note in the demand, and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $10.50@11 for Superfine; $11.50@12 for Extra; $12@13 for Family, and $13@16.50 per bbl. Fancy brands are held at higher figures.

MEAL—Is quiet and dull but unchanged; we continue to quote Allegheny river brands at $2.25, on track, and $2.35, delivered.

POTATOES.—We can report sales of 800 bush Peach Blows on track, in lots, at $1.00 per bush. New Jersey Sweets dull, and offered freely at $4 per bbl.

CHEESE—Firm but unchanged. Sales of Hamburg at 15@16c, and Goshen at 18@19c.

BUTTER—Roll Butter is in fair demand but unchanged—prime to choice is selling at 35@37. Packed Butter may be quoted at 15@25c, according to quality.

EGGS—Scarce, and the demand with an upward tendency; we now quote fresh packed at 26@27c.

APPLES—There is no abatement in the arrivals, and no improvement to note in the demand. We can report regular sales at $3@4 per bbl.

OIL—Lard Oil is firm but unchanged at 95c for No. 2, and $1.15 for No. 1.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged; sales from wagons at $15 to $22.00 per ton, according to quality.

BEANS—Sales of new crop at $1.40@4 per bush—the latter for prime small White.

New York Produce Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, October 26.—Cotton is firmer and less active; sales 2,700 bales, at 30@30½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 20,358 bbls., and 10@20c better and less active sales 15,000 bbls at $8.50@9.25 for superfine state and western; $9.50@13 for extra western; $10.25@13.50 for R. H. O.; $10.50@16 for St. Louis; California firm and quiet; sales 420 sacks at $11.75@13.50; sales 150 bbls rye flour at $7.25@9.25. Whisky quiet and steady. Wheat—receipts 173,000 bu and unchanged; sales scarcely so active; sales 140,000 bu, a large portion to arrive, at $2.38@2.42 for No. 2 spring; $2.45 for No. 1 do; $2.55 for Amber Iowa; $2.60 for winter red and 6 do mixed; $2.35 for Canada spring in bond; $2.45 for golden drop in bond; $3.30 for white Michigan. Rye firmer; sales 12,000 bu western at $1.45@1.48. Barley heavy; sales 24,000 bu at $1.40 for State, $1.50@1.54 for Canada West. Malt dull; sales 3,500 bu at $1.40@1.45. Corn—receipts 36,